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The Street Commissionership Controversy.

THE ORDER SETTLED.

Mr. Develin Refuses to Deliver the Books.

A CERTIORARI OBTAINED.

Curious and Unfinished(?) of Proceedings.

History of the Matter from the Start.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—July 10. Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover to obtain possession of the books, papers, &c., of the Street Commissioner's office.—By some misapprehension Mr. Brady mistook the hour at which the Court would assemble, thinking that it was at 12 instead of 11 o'clock. Messengers were sent for him but he did not arrive until about 12 o'clock.

Mr. Field first stated that he had endeavored to get a correct list of the books and papers in the Street Commissioner's office, but had been unable to obtain more than an imperfect schedule. He wished to amend the order submitted on Thursday by inserting after the words "books, papers, maps and documents," the words "including, among other things, the books, papers, maps and documents mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, marked schedule A." The Judge remarked that the question whether the [illegible] should be entered before the warrants had been [illegible] disposed of. In regard to the order, he [illegible] to the conclusion, that it should be entered [illegible] place, and served upon the respondent, allowing him time to deliver the books. In the event of a failure to deliver the books, an application for the warrants could be made, and the respondent be heard as to his reason for not obeying the order. The statute on this subject was very meagre, and he had to judge more from analogy than from any explicit directions; still he thought that the warrants should be regarded as executions for the enforcement of the order. He might prove that it was impossible for Mr. Develin to comply with the order; he might have been prevented by a visitation of Providence, or some other good cause—therefore he should be heard before the warrant was granted.

Mr. Noyes was under the impression that after the order was made, the respondent should at once make his affidavit, which would exempt him from imprisonment. He was willing to afford him the utmost indulgence; but the public interests required that there should be as little delay as possible. He was ready, however, to accede to any order that his Honor might deem correct in reference to the respondents being heard. He desired to obtain as perfect a list as possible of the books and papers in the office. Being unable to obtain all the desired information, perhaps the respondents would assist him in perfecting the memoranda which he had partially prepared. He had heard that some of the books had been placed in the Corporation Counsel's office, and he wished that that gentleman would give his aid to facilitate the obtaining of a correct list of the property.

Mr. Brady said that he had never been engaged in assisting the enemy. He proposed to render no assistance to his adversaries, but on the contrary intended to throw as many impediments in their path as he lawfully could. It was not customary in legal or other warfare to assist the enemy. But gravely they proposed to furnish no facilities whatever; on the contrary, they proposed to embarrass their opponents as much as they possibly could, by all lawful and honorable means, and none other would be resorted to. It did not devolve upon them to throw light upon the path the other side were traveling. They were acting without authority, and this petition was a nullity. It was necessary that the books should be accurately described, as in a case of replevin.

He alleged that there was a total want of jurisdiction. If the books were taken, it would be trespass, and if Mr. Develin was arrested, he would be discharged by habeas corpus. There was no evidence that the books named were in Develin's possession. By what he said yesterday respecting the Sheriff, Mr. Brady said he only intimated that the Sheriff would [illegible] justified in taking the books and [illegible] pending the injunction of Judge Roosevelt. He moved that the settlement of the order be postponed till Tuesday next, when the decision of Judge [illegible] would probably be given. He said that he denied—that is, as a lawyer denies anything—that the books and papers referred to in Mr. Field's schedule were in Mr. Develin's possession at the commencement of this proceeding.

Mr. Brady incidentally remarked that in regard to his remark on Thursday about the Sheriff not being allowed to enter the Common Council rooms, he had been misunderstood. He merely intimated that the Sheriff would probably not be willing to take the books, while the injunction was pending.

Mr. Field said they did not ask for any [illegible] the other side. They were willing to take the course suggested by the Court, to issue the order and await the issue of the warrants until Develin was heard from. At the same time the statute did not contemplate such a course, although it did not prohibit it. They had no doubt about the jurisdiction, and they would take the hazard, if there were any. If Mr. Develin could not be found, (he was in Court, within reach of Mr. Field,) that would be enough, if he could let the process be served. All that he wished was to have [illegible] the order first submitted. The Sheriff was a careful and discreet man, and would not touch a map or document which did not belong to the Street Commissioner's Office.

Some informal conversation then took place, the result of which was that it was decided not to insert the schedule of property in the order. The order was, however, altered somewhat, so as to allow the office of the Chief of Police to be searched. It will be seen that it differs somewhat from the one first presented.

ORDER.

Whereas, on the 14th day of June, 1857, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, complaint was made to the said Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, by Daniel D. Conover, setting forth, among other things, that Joseph S. Taylor, who was, in November, 1855, elected to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, to serve for three years from January, 1856, went into his said office in said January, and continued in office till the 9th of June, 1857, when he died.

That the said Conover was, on the 12th day of said June, duly appointed and commissioned to fill the vacancy in the said office, caused by the death of the said Taylor, and has duly qualified himself, and is now the successor to the said office; that the books, papers, maps and documents belonging and appertaining to the said office have come to the hands of Charles Develin; that the said Conover has demanded the said books, maps, papers and documents from the said Charles Develin, and that the said Develin has withheld the said books, maps, papers and documents, and refused to deliver the same to the said Conover, and asking that the said Develin might be ordered to show cause before the said Justice why he should not be compelled to deliver the said books, maps, papers and documents to the said Conover; and whereas, being satisfied by the oath of the said Conover, that the said books, maps, papers and documents were withheld, the said Justice granting an order directing the said Develin to show cause before him on the 23d day of June last, at the Chambers of the Justices of the said Court, why he should not be so compelled; and at the time and place so appointed, the said Conover and the said Develin appeared before the said Justice, and due proof having been made of the service of the said order, the said Justice proceeded to inquire into the circumstances, which inquiry was continued before him from day to day, until this day, the matter having been thus regularly adjourned, and the said Develin not having made oath that he has truly delivered to the said Conover the said books, maps, papers and documents, and it appearing to the said Justice that the said Conover is the successor to the said office, and that the said books, maps, papers and documents were withheld, and the said Develin still omits and refuses to deliver up the same:

It is hereby ordered, that the said Charles Develin forthwith deliver to the said Conover all the books, maps, papers and documents belonging or appertaining to the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, which have come to the hands of the said Develin, or in default thereof, that a warrant issue to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, to commit the said Develin to the Jail of the said City and County, therein to remain until he deliver to the said Conover the said books, maps, papers and documents, or be otherwise discharged according to law.

And the same being required by the said Conover, it is further ordered that, upon such default being made by said Develin, a search warrant issue to the said Sheriff, commanding him to search in the day time, apartments and rooms occupied and set apart as the office of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, and where the said books and papers are kept, for the said books, papers, maps and documents, and to seize them and bring them before the said Justice.

Dated New-York, July 9, 1857.

Mr. Noyes here said that he had an affidavit just drawn up, setting forth that the Judge's order had been served, and that Develin had refused to comply with it by delivering up the papers. He would move that the warrant for search be granted.

Mr. Brady stated that he could tell what Mr. Develin's answer would be, and would therefore read the [illegible]

ANSWER OF MR. DEVELIN.

[illegible] answer to the demand made upon [illegible] this day made by Hon. Chas. A. [illegible] does not recognize the order as [illegible] has no other possession of any [illegible] the office of Street Commissioner [illegible] belongs to his official character; [illegible] belongs to and is in possession of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of New-York [illegible] him; that he has no power [illegible] property to Mr. Conover, [illegible] force an injunction duly [illegible] Roosevelt, restraining [illegible] of the books, &c., [illegible] That a copy of [illegible] Develin. [illegible] that he is instructed by the Mayor of the City of New-York not to deliver up said books, &c., and is advised by the Counsel for the Corporation of the City of New-York to retain said books, &c., for the said Corporation.

Mr. Noyes said that, in the first place, the answer was not under oath, and, in the next place, two-thirds of it was contemptuous, and would warrant a committal for contempt. It was only a repetition of the arguments which the Court had decided to be unsound. What was alleged as an excuse was only an aggravation of the violation of law in refusing to obey the order. He advanced nothing new.

Mr. Brady—The injunction is new.

Mr. Noyes—The answer is that he does not recognize the order as valid in law. That is a plain and palpable contempt committed in the face of the Court.

Mr. Brady—"Court!"—there is no Court here.

Mr. Noyes—This is for the present purpose a Court, and it is to be respected as one of the first tribunals of the State.

The defence made for thus violating the order was, that he did not recognize the order as valid in law; and that he has been told by the Mayor not to give up.

His Honor, interrupting him, said that this latter reason was not worth noticing, and time had best not be spent in discussing it.

Mr. Noyes continued, by stating that he did not allege physical inability. He acknowledged official possession, which was actual possession, and as the injunction does not appear officially in this case, there was nothing left to argue, and he asked for the warrants.

Mr. Brady claimed that the answer of Mr. Develin to the demand was as much a part of the proceeding as was the demand. It was a new thing to him that such a paper must be under oath. Still he would annex the jurat if it would satisfy the Court. The injunction restraining Mr. Develin was to be observed.

The answer was therefore signed and verified.

Mr. Field—The Judge is not to recognize that injunction; it is not in Court.

Mr. Brady—It is, Sir, (producing it.) Here it is; and the Judge is bound to recognize it.

The question then being raised as to the capacity wherein Judge Peabody was sitting, whether as a Judge of the Supreme Court, or a Commissioner under a special statute,

Mr. Brady supposed there could be no doubt that the latter was really the case. Upon that supposition he had obtained a writ of *certiorari*, carrying the proceedings up from before him to the Supreme Court General Term. He proceeded to read this writ, which was allowed by Judge Davies, as follows:

WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO JUDGE PEABODY.

The People of the State of New-York to the Honorable Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, greeting:

We, being willing for certain causes to be certified of a certain decision and order, made by you, on the 10th day of July, 1857, in an application by Daniel D. Conover against Charles Develin, to compel the said Develin to deliver up to said Conover the books, papers, maps and documents connected with the office of Street Commissioner for the City of New-York, which application was made under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of this State—

Do command you that the said application, and the proceedings had before you thereon, and the testimony taken in relation thereto before you, and your decisions, processes, warrants and orders on and during the pendency of such application, with all things touching and concerning the same, before our Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at the City Hall of the City of New York, on the 2d Monday of September, A. D. 1857, you did, under your hand, together with this writ; that our said Court may thereupon cause to be done therein whatever ought of right to be done.

Witness, Henry E. Davies, (James J. Roosevelt erased,) Esquire, one of the Justices of our Supreme Court of Judicature, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1857.

RICHARD BUSTEED, Attorney.

Mr. Brady thought that his Honor could not proceed to issue the warrant, without setting at nought not only the injunction issued by Judge Roosevelt sitting at Special Term, but the certificate issued by Judge Davies also sitting at Special Term, which would be at once served upon Judge Peabody.

Mr. Noyes replied at some length. For three months the courts had been occupied with attempting to enforce the laws of the land—sometimes at the expense of blood. How long was this to last? There were but two points to which he would direct his attention. The first was the *ex parte* injunction issued by Judge Roosevelt, pending this proceeding before an associate Justice. As a matter of right, this injunction was not binding upon Judge Peabody. Injunctions affected the parties, and the parties alone, never co-ordinate or even inferior courts.

Mr. Brady contended that Judge Peabody was merely sitting as a Justice, and not as the Court. He was therefore bound to obey the injunction issued by Judge Davies. A writ of *certiorari* was a common law proceeding, not affected by any statute. It absolutely suspended the power of His Honor.

Mr. Field remarked that he had hoped to finish the proceeding that day. He had been expecting this injunction and *certiorari*, however, and had taken care to be prepared for it. He claimed that the writ could not issue until the proceeding was finished by His Honor, and it would not be terminated until the decision had been rendered as to the issuing of the warrants.

His Honor desired time to consider what would be the proper course for him to pursue, and therefore would reserve his decision until Monday at 10 o'clock.

After the adjournment of the Court, the counsel for Mr. Conover applied for, and obtained, from Judge Davies, the following order to show cause why the *certiorari* previously issued by him should not be vacated.

Charles Develin vs. Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices, &c.—Let the relator in the above proceeding show cause before me at Chambers, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday morning, July 11, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the *certiorari* granted in the above proceeding should not be set aside and vacated, and let such cause be shown upon the papers upon which said *certiorari* was granted.

HENRY E. DAVIES.

TUESDAY, July 10, 1857.

Rise and Progress of the Street Commissioner's Controversy.

The many twists and turns taken in this series of proceedings, have doubtless caused much perplexity among those desirous of knowing exactly how the matter now stands. To one not familiar with the labyrinths of the law, it is difficult to arrange the mass of matter, (which has been printed with the intention of enlightening the public,) so as to obtain any very clear notion of its relation to the subject. We therefore give a short synopsis of the various stages of the case, in regular chronological order.

PART A.

THAT WHICH RELATES TO THE PROCEEDINGS PREVIOUS TO THE SUIT.

1. Mr. Taylor, the former Street Commissioner, dies.
2. The Governor appoints Mr. Conover Street Commissioner.
3. Conover files his bonds, &c.; goes to the Street Commissioner's Office, takes possession, and does an official act.
4. The Mayor appoints Mr. Develin Street Commissioner; his appointment is subsequently ratified by the Common Council.
5. Develin expels Conover from the office by force. Conover tries to regain it, but does not succeed.
6. Conover brings a suit for a mandamus to compel Develin to deliver to him the books and papers of the office.

PART B.

THAT WHICH RELATES TO THE PROCEEDINGS FOR A MANDAMUS BEFORE JUDGE PEABODY.

On the trial there arose a debate whether the questions of law or of fact should first be disposed of. It was decided, and they:

1st. Took evidence on the questions of fact, to ascertain whether Mr. Conover ever had possession of the office; also to prove his expulsion therefrom by force.

2. To argue the points of law; whether the Court had jurisdiction in the case; whether it had power to declare Conover Street Commissioner, or grant the mandamus.

3. Judge Peabody decides that Develin is to surrender the books to Conover, but does not determine that Conover was legally appointed.

4. (Somewhat a side play.) Books and papers are mysteriously abstracted from the Street Commissioner's office.

5. The order of the Court in the mandamus case settled.

6. The order is served on Develin, who still refuses to deliver the books, on the grounds that the order was legal; and that the Mayor had told him not to give them up.

7. Conover asks for a writ of [illegible] for contempt in refusing to obey the order of the Court. Also, an order directing the Sheriff to institute a search for the missing books. These orders have not yet been decided [illegible].

8. Judge Peabody is served with a writ of certiorari from Judge Davies, (one of the Justices of the Supreme Court,) commanding him to [illegible] the proceedings taken before him in this [illegible] the General Term of the Supreme Court. The General Term does not sit until the second Monday in September.

9. Conover obtains from Judge Davies an order to show cause on Monday, July 13, before him, why the *certiorari* should not be vacated.

10. Judge Peabody yesterday postponed settling the order for the arrest of Develin, in consequence of the *certiorari*. He will render his decision on Monday.

PART C.

THAT WHICH PERTAINS TO THE MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST CONOVER.

1. The Mayor commences a suit against Conover to obtain an injunction restraining him from taking possession of the books of the office. A temporary injunction is granted, and the question is argued before Judge Roosevelt; it will be decided whether the injunction shall be rendered perpetual, on Friday, July 17.

2. The Mayor obtains a temporary injunction against Develin, restraining him from delivering the books and papers of the office to any one.

This brings the case down to date, and exhibits each important step taken by either party.

THE LATE RIOT.

Two More Victims—One Special Policeman.

Two others have fallen victims to the late riots. One, Thomas Sparks, a special policeman, died on Thursday evening, at his residence, No. 100 East Sixteenth-street, from a blow on the head with a club. The other, —— Myers, also a resident of one of the upper Wards, died, yesterday, from gunshot wounds, received in Bayard-street during the first affray between the Bowery Boys and "Dead Rabbits."

Coroner Perry, on being notified of Mr. Sparks' death, proceeded to hold an inquest, but was compelled to delay doing so until to-day for lack of the necessary witnesses.

The following affidavit, however, was made by Mrs. Sparks, wife of the deceased.

Mary Ann Sparks, residing at No. 100 East Sixteenth-street, being duly sworn, says: Deceased was my husband; he left home on Friday evening, (the 3d inst.,) and on Saturday morning, the 4th inst., was brought home wounded; when he came he told me that he had been almost killed; that he had been appointed a special policeman the evening previous; that while on his beat on Friday night he heard a man in Catharine-street cry "murder," and running to the place he saw one man beating the other; that he arrested the assailant, and while he was taking his prisoner towards White-street, (a crowd following him,) he was hit by some missile which knocked him down and his prisoner escaped; Monday afternoon deceased began to get worse from the effects of his injuries—was wondering in his mind, and continued to fail until 7 o'clock last (Thursday) evening, when he died.

Mr. Sparks was a brother of Mr. William Sparks, a well-known resident of the Fourth Ward, who keeps, at present, a porter-house at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets. He was a native of this City, 40 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children in destitute circumstances.

Coroner Perry will also hold an inquest upon the body of —— Myers. It is not known whether this man was one of the rioters or merely a spectator.

Two Rioters Give Bail Before Recorder Smith.

John Wogan and Wm. Wogan, two of the rioters in the Sixth Ward, whose arrest was mentioned in yesterday's Times, were yesterday brought before Recorder Smith. Several witnesses were examined, but no facts were elicited additional to those already published. The Recorder directed their committal for trial at the present Court of General Sessions, upon the charge preferred against them, and fixed their bail at $1,000 each. Joseph Welsh, of No. 10 Cherry-street, became bail for John Wogan, and J. H. Burnett, of No. 106 Madison-street, for Wm. Wogan.

Patrick McManus, the complainant in the case, informed the Recorder that Michael Wogan, a brother of the above accused parties, had threatened his life as he entered the Recorder's office that day. The following affidavit was immediately made in the matter.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Patrick McManus, of No. 97 Cherry-street, being duly sworn says, that Michael Wogan, at the said City of New-York on this 10th day of July instant, approached this deponent and in a violent and passionate manner said to this deponent, "You thieving son of a b—h, as soon as I see you outside I will put a knife through you." That said Wogan has repeatedly made threats of a similar nature against deponent, and has on several occasions assaulted the deponent. That deponent fears that the said Wogan, unless restrained, will do this deponent some bodily harm, and believes that it is the intention of the said Wogan to take the life of the said deponent, wherefore he prays that a warrant may be issued.

PATRICK his x mark McMANUS,

Sworn before me this 10th day of July, 1857.

JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.

The Recorder ordered Michael Wogan to give bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace for six months. The bail required was given by Patrick Craddock, of No. 96 Cherry-street.

The Police Commissioners—Appointments, &c.

The session of the Police Commissioners yesterday was a very short one. A large number of applicants were examined, and the following appointments were made:

G. J. Warren (late Police Magistrate) to be detailed as Property Clerk.

Edward Genet and Wm. H. Allen, patrolmen.

Andrew W. Sutherland, doorkeeper.

A number of those reported upon favorably on Wednesday were stricken from the list of applicants, they being found on examination to be incompetent to serve in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

After the reference of several resolutions to the appropriate Committees the Board adjourned.

The special force assembled at the Fifth Ward Station-house yesterday afternoon, pursuant to order. Deputy Carpenter was present and addressed them. He said it was hoped that the Commissioners would have been able to dispense with their services then, but inasmuch as the regular appointments had not been made, it was found necessary to retain the special force a few days longer. He thanked them for their fidelity and devotion to law, and then assigned them in charge of their immediate officers for further duty.

One of the newly-appointed regular policemen was found, yesterday morning, on his beat, intoxicated. He was immediately arrested and taken to the General Office, where he was at once suspended from duty, to await trial.

MORE ASSAULTS UPON THE POLICE.

On Thursday evening an Irish laborer made an attack, for some cause or other, upon Chas. Ahrenback, a switchman in the employ of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, whom he struck on the head with a stone, inflicting a deep gash. Other employes of the company soon gathered around, prevented further violence, and detained Havens until the arrival of Policeman Forther, of the Nineteenth Ward, to whom they gave him in charge. In the meantime over 100 Irish laborers had gathered about, and seemed determined to rescue the prisoner. One of them, named Thos. Donovan, more bold than the rest, rushed forward towards the officer, crying out to the crowd to follow him. A heavy and well-directed blow upon Donovan's head, with the officer's locust, knocked the courage out of him, and he, too, was taken to the Station-house, and committed.

On the same evening a number of rowdies living in that portion of the Seventeenth Ward known as "Mackerelville" got into a fight, and created great disturbance. Sergeant Lockwood and a *posse* of police proceeded to the place, and arrested two of the ringleaders, who gave their names as Thomas O'Kavanagh and Peter McAuley, when the whole rabble set upon the police with brick-bats and other missiles, with a view of rescuing the prisoners. The officers made good and free use of their locusts, drove the assailants back, and took the prisoners to the Station-house. Officer Sutton was wounded, during the affray, by a blow on the head with a paving-stone.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. Clark, in Fifty-[illegible] was burglariously entered on the night of [illegible] robbed of clothing and other articles amounting in value to about $50. The thief escaped.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Clancy in the Chair.

THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM TO SECRETARY GUTHRIE.

The following was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, Hon. James Guthrie, late Secretary of the Treasury, is now on a visit to this City; and whereas, the distinguished ability and stern integrity with which he has administered the principal affairs of the nation, entitle him to the profound respect and lasting gratitude of the commercial Metropolis of the Union; therefore,

Resolved, That the use of the Governor's room be tendered to Hon. James Guthrie, in which to receive the respects of his fellow-citizens.

THE TRANSFER OF THE STATION-HOUSES.

The report of the Police Committee on Station-Houses, that was laid on the table at the last meeting, was called up.

Alderman Tucker thought the report very good, but he would like to have the resolution so worded as to expressly give the use of all the station-houses, all police property, telegraphic apparatus, and the office of the Chief of Police, to the Police Commissioners.

Alderman McSpedon offered to amend by inserting the words "to give up the station-houses, &c., during the will and pleasure of the Common Council," but not the office of the Chief of Police.

Alderman Tucker urged that the office of the late Chief should be included.

Alderman Fulmer moved to lay the amendment to the amendment with the amendment on the table.

Alderman Steers claimed that the moving of the telegraphic wires from the office of the Chief of Police, in the City Hall, would cost but a trifle. The wires were run to all the station-houses and to all the bell towers, and they cost only $15,000 at first. He was sure they could be concentrated elsewhere, at a very trifling cost. And as the rooms occupied by the late Chief of Police were convenient and necessary to the Street Commissioner's Department, he thought they should remain for the use of some branch of that Department.

Alderman McSpedon agreed with Alderman Steers as to the expense of removing the telegraphic wires. He was not willing that the station-houses should be longer kept from the Commissioners. And yet he was not willing that the City Hall, or any portion of it, should be surrendered to the Albany Commissioners. He believed those men in charge of the old Chief's rooms would have no objection to let the Metropolitan Superintendent use the telegraph there until arrangements could be made for concentrating the wires elsewhere.

Alderman Blunt said it would be wrong to deny the Metropolitan Superintendent the use of the rooms of the old Chief of Police. No other location could answer as well. There was the alarm bell in the cupola, and it was connected with the room below, so that as soon as a fire should be discovered it could be communicated to the Superintendent, and by him to the different Station houses. If the Street Commissioner's Department required other rooms, they could be obtained anywhere convenient in Chambers-street; and then no change would be necessary. He was not surprised to learn that some of the telegraphic machinery had been removed. He had anticipated as much.

Alderman Tucker spoke again, and strongly, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, in their resolution in relation to the disposition of the Station Houses.

Alderman Wilson thought there was nothing to be gained by showing spite. The law had been declared constitutional, and he was willing to obey it. He was willing to give the Chief's office, in which the telegraph was, to the Commissioners, because he thought any such small opposition was unwise. He would retire as well as he could, when he was beaten, without showing any little spite. He would give up all the Police conveniences and meet the Metropolitan Commissioners and the Republicans at the ballot box.

Alderman Adams would vote for the report of the Committee.

The vote was then taken on Alderman McSpedon's amendment, and it was lost by a vote of 12 to 9.

Alderman Tucker's amendment was then voted upon. Lost, by a vote of 11 to 10.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the Committee's report, which was adopted, by a vote of 19 to 2—Coulter and McConnell in the opposition.

Alderman Wilson then moved to take from the table the resolution of the Board of Councilmen relative to the transfer of the Police Station-houses and apparatus to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners; and moved to concur. The motion was lost, by a vote of 11 to 9.

The Board resolved to organize Hook-and-Ladder Company No. 11, in the Seventh Ward, the Company to be known as the Harry Howard Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 11.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

How Men Can Afford to be Constables—Exorbitant Fees Extorted—The Office of Constable Worth (to a Sharp Man) $15,000 a Year.

An interesting case came up yesterday for examination before Recorder Smith, at his private office, wherein two Constables, Wm. Thompson and Henry West, are charged with taking more fees than are allowed by the law. The complainant in the case is a Mr. Eulius G. Salhenger, who keeps a clothing and tailoring establishment at No. 386 Grand-street. In the affidavit of complaint upon which the warrants for the arrest of the Constables named were issued, Mr. Salhenger states that on the 5th day of last June a judgment was rendered against him in the District Court, First Judicial District of the City, of $79 87, and that such judgment was rendered without his knowledge, his attorney having failed to notify him of the fact. He was able, he states, to pay the amount of the judgment, having goods in his store of the value of $8,000. On the day succeeding the rendition of the verdict, Constables William Thompson and Henry West came to his store in his absence, and levied on his goods. Having made the levy, they removed ready-made clothing, cloths, cassimeres, linens, &c., in all valued at $900. Upon his return to the store he was informed of the removal of the goods, and immediately went to look after the Constables. He got the two together, after being sent back and forth between the two several times. He requested the delivery of the goods, and offered to pay the amount of the execution, and the legal charges thereon. The Constables demanded as their fees $19 87, and added that they would not deliver the goods until this amount was paid. Mr. Salhenger remonstrated against the exorbitant charge, but without avail. Upon his requesting the items of the charges, they gave the following verbal statement as to the principal:

Anxiety	$6 00
Thinking it over	$4 00
Advertising	$4 00
Cartage	$3 00

Mr. Salhenger continued to remonstrate against these charges, when he was told by the constable that if he did not pay the amount that day, $25 additional expense would have to be paid. Then, believing there was risk in leaving the goods in the possession of the constables, he concluded to comply with the extortionate demands, and paid the amount of the execution ($79 87) and the fees (15 87)—altogether amounts to $99 75. The constables promised to send the goods back to the store immediately.

On the day following the payments of the money, Mr. Salhenger states that a portion only of the goods was brought back to his store by the constables, they alleging that some of them had been stolen. For the goods lost he has been able to obtain no indemnity whatever.

Alfred Jacobs, a clerk in the store of Mr. Salhenger, gave the following evidence in the case:

On the 5th of last June I was attending as clerk the clothing store of Mr. Salhenger, at No. 386 Grand-street; in the middle of the afternoon three men came into the store, and one of them stated that he had an execution upon which he was going to levy upon the goods in the store; these men, I subsequently learned, were Constables Wm. Thompson and Henry West, and a man named Vulte; Mr. Thompson spoke about the execution; I told the man that Mr. Salhenger, the proprietor of the store, was absent, and asked them to wait till he returned before doing anything in the matter: I told them that if he did not come back pretty soon I would pay the amount of the judgment myself; they said they could not wait; I told them that before they seized any goods they must first show me their authority; Thompson, who acted as spokesman of the party, said he would show me nothing; I told him that not one of them should take anything out of there until they showed me some definite authority; upon my saying this, Thompson showed his official badge; I told him that was not sufficient authority, whereupon he produced the order of the Court authorizing the entry of the judgment; I remarked to this that I did not wish, of course, to resist the authority of the Court; they immediately commenced selecting out goods to take away, and commenced putting them on a cart; I asked permission to take an inventory of the goods before loading them upon the cart; Mr. Thompson refused to allow me to do it, but said that if I could take an inventory of them as fast as they three could handle them, well and good, but it was all the chance they would give me; I jumped upon the cart, but it was impossible to note down the goods, they threw them upon the cart so fast; they took from the store nearly $1,000 worth of goods, comprising ready-made clothing, pieces of cloth, cassimeres, vestings, linens, &c.; I insisted upon going with the goods, and accompanied the cart and the men to the auction store of Mr. Bogart, at No. 1 North William-street; at the auction store the goods were chucked behind a railing; I asked to be allowed to take an inventory of them, but the request was denied me; I went up to the store and told Mr. Salhenger, who had returned, of what had transpired; Mr. Salhenger and myself left to look up the constables; finally we got them together; Mr. Salhenger was indignant at the seizure of his goods, and swore a little upon the subject; the subject of releasing the goods was spoken of; Mr. Salhenger expressed his willingness to pay the amount of the judgment, and asked the amount of the additional fees that would be required; the amount of the fees was stated as $19 87; inquiry was made as to the particular items of the charge; Mr. Thompson said that if he insisted upon the items he would explain them; he immediately added that the first charge was $6 for anxiety, the next $4 for thought, then $6 for advertising, and $3 for cartage and the balance comprise miscellaneous charges; I told him that I thought I was entitled to the charge under the head of anxiety; as for the cartage item I saw the amount paid to the cartman which was half a dollar and no more. Finally the whole amount demanded was paid.

Mr. Lewis Vulte testified that he accompanied Constables Thompson and West to the store of Mr. Salhenger and ordered the removing of the goods to the auction store of Mr. Bogert; for his services he was paid five dollars. He testified to nothing further of importance.

Mr. Thomas Armstrong gave some evidence, but no new facts were elicited.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., as the counsel for the defence, the head clerk in Judge Russell's office, had a reference case at that hour, and as Mr. Salhenger, the complainant, was unavoidably absent, the further examination in the case was postponed till next Wednesday.

The Recorder stated, subsequently to the examination that the above case was the first one of the kind that had ever come before him. The impositions of constables and other petty officers were, however, of very frequent occurrence. In most cases the victims did not know the law. In other cases they preferred to stand the cheat practiced upon them rather than make complaint and put themselves to additional trouble and expense. The penalty for over-charging is not less than a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and a fine of $250. In the Recorder's opinion, a keen constable, under the present system of cheating, makes from $10,000 to $15,000 annually.

The Slave-Trade—Arrest of Lieut. Odevaine—The British Consul Becomes Bail.

Deputy Sheriff H. Steer yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, proceeded to the Astor House, where Lieut. Odevaine and Surgeon Ireland are staying, for the purpose of arresting them upon the warrant issued on Thursday by Judge Ingraham, for the alleged wrongful seizure of the Bark *Panchita* on the coast of Africa. The parties were in their rooms. Upon being notified that the Sheriff was in waiting below, they both soon came down and were served with warrants, officer Steer performing the unpleasant duty in the most gentlemanly manner. The parties then proceeded to the office of Mr. Joseph Fowler, acting British Consul, where Mr. Fowler promptly offered to sign the bail bonds. After a short consultation, however, Charles Edwards, Esq., counsel for the British Consulate, was sent for. On arrival, he, with Mr. Fowler, signed the bonds, and thus the matter stands for the present.

The *Panchita* did not come up to the Navy-Yard yesterday, nor were the British sailors on board of her brought up to the town.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to correct a statement which appears in this morning's issue of your paper, asserting that it was stated by the owner of the bark *Panchita*, previous to her sailing, that she was not bound to Africa. If you will avail yourself of the authorities of the Custom-House, you will find that she cleared regularly for the Coast of Africa, which was her original destination previous to her being seized by Mr. McKeon, on the 8th of October last. Any information relative to her, her cargo, destination, &c., &c., you may desire, I will take pleasure in giving you.

Respectfully yours, JNO. P. WEEKS.

No. 32 South street, July 10, 1857.

The French Railroad Fraud Case—Parot Returns to France To-day, His Marriage Yesterday.

The case of Auguste Parot, arrested in this City several months ago on a charge of having been concerned in the celebrated French Railway Frauds is in the main familiar to the readers of the New-York Daily Times. It has been a strange case as conducted before the Courts, and the recent proceedings are as unique as any that have gone before. To enhance the interest a lady has now appeared upon the boards and yesterday performed a prominent part in the Parot drama. Madmoiselle Dubud, as the story goes, had a strong affection for Parot several years ago, when he was known as a dealer in horses in France. When he escaped to America she came with him, and from the day of his arrest until the failure of the attempt to escape from prison on Thursday night last, has used every means in her power to obtain his release. After this last failure Parot, seeing no further chance of escape, concluded to go voluntarily back to France. This conclusion he made known to Mr. Tisandier, the Agent of the Northern Railroad of France. His offer was accepted, and he will sail for Southampton, to-day, under charge of Deputy Marshal Theodore Rynders. This settled, and there being no farther hope of his escaping, Parot and Mademoiselle Dubud turned their thoughts upon more agreeable subjects, one of which was marriage. Although the lady had lived with Parot for several years, and borne him two children, they had not been married. That pleasure was still before them, and they resolved to enjoy it, as a fitting conclusion to the "American proceedings." Accordingly, the witnesses were invited, and at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the couple were married in the French Catholic Church, *St. Vincent de Paul*, in Canal-street, by the Rev. Pere Lafont. The ceremony, which was in the form usual to the Catholic Church, was witnessed by nearly all the parties here, who are interested in the case.

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met at their rooms yesterday at 3 o'clock. Present—Commissioners Cooley, Hutchins, Fields, Strong, Hogg, Gray and Green.

Minutes of July 7 were read and approved. A resolution was offered requesting the Chief Engineer to communicate to the Board his views as to the proper officers necessary to carry on operations at the Park, with any suggestions he might have to make as to the plans to be adopted, &c.

A report was received from the Executive Committee in favor of advertising for plans and estimates for laying out the Park.

A variety of applications and communications in regard to them were referred to the appropriate Committee.

A Committee was appointed to secure suitable rooms for the accommodation of the Board and its employees, and the remainder of the time of the meeting was given to the debate on unfinished business.

The Board meet again on Monday at 3 o'clock.

SLOW.—The Quarantine Commissioners still talk over the steam tug by which the Health Officer is to board vessels on their arrival from sea, but they don't get the tug yet, and probably won't. Tugs enough are to be had, but to be tied by Quarantine laws, as they would have to be, is so annoying that an exorbitant demand is asked for the purpose. One had been under consideration that asks $750 per month, but probably the Commissioners, as their money has been spent on policemen, will fall back on a modest schooner, or perhaps a clam-boat for the Health Officer's use. Meanwhile, if the wind should happen to be a head, or dead calm on, Commerce will have to fold her wings, and wait until the clam-boat can drift down to the anchorage.

VIOLATION OF CITY ORDINANCES.—A Mr. Higgenbotten was yesterday fined $3 by Justice Connelly for dumping dirt in the rear of Washington Market. Citizens should take the No. of all carts from which dirt is dumped in the streets, where no public improvements are in progress, and report them to the City Inspector.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office, [illegible] Wall-st. and [illegible] Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Difficulty with New-Granada—The Transit Routes—The Impending Spanish-Mexican War, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10.

Minister Bowlin reports that the impediment in the way of the adjustment of the difficulties with New-Granada is the vote of the popular branch of the Congress on the [illegible]. There is no prospect of an adjustment.

Speculators in steam are making a treaty for us with Costa Rica and Nicaragua. It will soon come and the Administration must take it or impede the communication between the two oceans. The President says he would, if he had the Constitutional power, take possession of both Transits.

N. Y. Z.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10.

Dispatches were received yesterday from our Minister in Mexico. He only mentions the fact that President Comonfort was preparing the country for defence, but gives no particulars, and expresses [illegible] opinion as to what course Mexico intends to take.

Neither our Minister at Paris nor at London has communicated any opinion as to the policy now being pursued by England or France in the Spanish-Mexican difficulty.

Judge Bowlin, late Minister to New-Granada, returns to the practice of his profession. UNO.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 10.

Mr. Mandeville, formerly of New-York, has been appointed Surveyor-General of California, in place of Col. Jack Hayes, who has been appointed Surveyor-General of Utah.

The Difficulty between Spain and Mexico—The Policy of England and France—The Cuban Question, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 9, 1857.

The news by the Arabia indicates that the chances for a settlement of the dispute between Spain and Mexico are not improved, and that the Spanish ships-of-war off Vera Cruz might endanger hostilities. Advices received here state that the Embassadors of France and England were making exertions to bring about a reconciliation, and it was thought the difficulty would be settled through their intermediation.

England and France seem to be playing a very politic game with Spain. They both countenance and approve of Spain's sending a large fleet to Cuba for the purpose of occupying the mainland of Vera Cruz, while at the same time they are using their exertions to prevent a hostile rupture. Both of these Governments know very well that a war with Mexico would lose Spain the Island of Cuba. Hundreds of privateers would be immediately commissioned by Mexico to prey on Spanish commerce. Sufficient arrangements are said already to have been made with the Mexican Government for granting letters of marque, as soon as a declaration of war shall be made. It is thought to be the policy of England and France to distract and revolutionize Mexico, by encouraging Spain to threaten her with war, and procure the re-establishment of the Dictator Santa Anna, temporarily, until they can secure Mexico firmly in their interests.

Another stroke of policy on the part of England is to make Spain keep a large fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, not only for the protection of Cuba, but for the suppression of the Slave-trade. It seems that the British Government has already decided on this step, and Sir Charles Wood has avowed the intention of England, as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, of increasing the West India squadron, and of adopting some energetic system of cruising on the Coast of Cuba. We see, also, in connection with this determination, that the Madrid correspondent of the London Times, of the 16th of June, suggests that:

"If the infamous trade, covertly sanctioned in Cuba by Spanish Governments and Spanish Captains-General, is to be effectually and permanently stopped, it must be by a stern and decided demonstration. The best, and indeed the only one, that naturally suggests itself, is a blockade of Cuba. Such a measure would strike terror in Spain, would shake the present Ministry and quickly produce effectual guarantees."

I think we may confidently rely on an amicable settlement of the difficulties between Spain and Mexico, and that we shall soon hear that Senor Lafragua, Mexico's Plenipotentiary, has been recognized by Spain.

I informed you some time ago that the Oxford University had informed Mr. Dallas, our Minister, of their desire to confer on him the honorary degree of L.L.D. It seems the ceremony took place on the 24th ult., and that his reception was very equivocal by the students, who were afraid that a cordial demonstration might be construed into an approval of Mr. Buchanan's Pro-Slavery Administration!

If such sentiments were entertained, they should not have proffered the compliment of the intended honor, as it not only detracted from the respect solicited to be paid [illegible] want of common decency [illegible]. This is but another significant evidence of the [illegible] prejudices with which the [illegible] of England are educated against the institutions of America. It is in the cultivation of these prejudices which has presented to England the only hope of some day being able to divide our people, and of subverting our free institutions, upon which are founded the self-government of Republics.

Great interest is manifested in the Southern Commercial Convention to be held at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th of August next. Mr. Dudley Mann's project of his steamship line from Norfolk to Europe, will be brought prominently before the Convention. UNO.

United States Deputy Marshal Discharged from Custody.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 10.

Judge Leavitt yesterday discharged the U. S. Deputy Marshal and his Assistants from the custody of the Sheriff of Clarke County.

A Dartmouth Student Drowned.

BOSTON, Friday, July 10.

H. E. B. Brown, son of Professor Brown, was drowned in the Connecticut River yesterday. He was a student at Dartmouth College.

News from the Plains.

Correspondence of the [illegible]

[illegible]

The Salt Lake mail reached here to-day. Those who had it in charge came into town in a very unobtrusive way, and no one would have suspected a common two-horse wagon the conveyance for the great United States mail that the Mormons thought was so badly handled by the former contractor and so carelessly attended to as to go into their city at times without an escort, or in any vehicle than a fine Troy four horse coach. Circumstances alter cases—the President and Council are now the contracting party. Poor fellows, they will find themselves sadly put out when they learn that their contract has been suspended for a time, or rescinded altogether.

Nothing of great importance occurred on the route—few or no Indians attempted interruption—the trains were getting along pretty well—the snow has almost entirely disappeared, and the grass and water on the plains abundant.

In the valley there was little transpiring of interest. The inhabitants were looking with great anxiety for a direct mail from the States—their only source of intelligence heretofore has been by way of California.

They were very desirous to know what kind of reports the returned officials had made in the States, and they look with surprise, also, upon the bills respecting polygamy, &c., before the last Congress, and treat with contempt the Surveyor General's (Mr. Burr's) report; they think him little qualified for his place, and accuse him of making incorrect statements respecting their country.

The Governor and party had returned a day or two prior to the time the mail left, highly delighted with their trip, and greatly invigorated. The citizens look forward to a more vigorous and lively state of things in consequence of this party, and hope that great good will result to the country at large.

It seems that the same cold dry weather was experienced there as here for two months past, but the rains had commenced, and hopes were entertained by all that there would be good crops this season.

Missionaries, as usual, had departed to different parts of the habitable globe, doubtless greatly encouraged by the reports of some who had just returned from the Sandwich Islands, and countries alike distant.

LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA.

NUMBER FOUR.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 6, 1857.

Frankfort is at the same time one of the oldest and most modern of the cities of Europe; a part of it the most unseemly and another part the most beautiful. "It has become commercial and plebeian," says the aristocratic English traveler, "and bears no comparison with a hundred others in all that is grand in architecture and noble in taste. Neither science nor literature flourish there as in Munich and Dresden and Berlin, while we know, nevertheless, a strange feeling of awe and solemn[illegible] comes over us as we look out upon the plain where once encamped the Roman legions and neighed the proud war-horse of Roman conquerors—where tramped the warriors of CHARLEMAGNE and GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, and where every King and Prince and Emperor has come to dispute possession from CÆSAR to LOUIS NAPOLEON. It was the city first to throw off the yoke of feudalism and declare itself free, thus preparing the way for the flight of science, art and political advancement, while all around was in the midst of the darkest barbarism. It has no king now, at [illegible] and palaces rise, and galleries become treasure-houses of beauty, but its merchant-princes are [illegible] indifferent to these things, and it has [illegible] a privilege for which others might gladly [illegible] their works of grandeur.

But one who has come from the Free States of North America, where all people of every nation come and go without being asked "why or wherefore," a scene like the following in our experience is sufficiently amusing:

We wish for a little time to take up our abode in Frankfort, and for that purpose are admitted to all the privileges of a house with one of its "oldest and best families." Very soon there comes a messenger from the Police Office, saying to the good lady of the house, "You have a stranger with you?" "Yes, an American lady." "Does she wish to remain in Frankfort?" "Yes, a little time." "You must then procure a permit from the Government." The good lady, though she has lived all her life in Frankfort, scarcely knew of such a requisition, and is almost frightened. The policeman tells here it is necessary to prove that the lady is a respectable person, and she then comes to me to know if I have the necessary papers. For the sake of a little merriment we say, "Well, this is funny, that a lady cannot stay a few weeks in such a city in a respectable family without all this parade. I supposed when I took up my abode with respectable people it was sufficient guaranty that I was also respectable." The lady cannot speak English and has very hard work to make me understand that nobody doubts my respectability, but it is a law, and a very necessary law, to which the good must submit for the sake of the evil. But, we reply, we did not see the use of such a law. "Why, if we were not careful we should be overrun with Frenchmen and [illegible] of thieves. It was only a little while ago that a Frenchman came here and contracted debts, and ran off without paying his bills, &c., &c." This, to us, was the most amusing of all, and we answer: "Well, in America we have every day some thousands of Germans, Frenchmen, Italians and all, who do not intend to pay their debts, but we permit them to come and live unmolested by passports and policemen, and here you do not allow a lady to visit in your families without the interference of Government."

But it was not a matter to be argued; the policeman was waiting, and we appear before him as stupid-looking a piece of humanity as we ever saw. He begins:

"You wish to stay in Frankfort some time?"

Looking as meek and respectable as we are able, we answer, "Yes, Sir." "How long?" "Perhaps a month—perhaps six." "Very well, six months. It is necessary that you have permission." "Yes, Sir." "Have you a passport, signed by the proper authorities of your Government?" We had thought the passport all a farce when we procured it, but now congratulated ourselves that one of the last good deeds of Secretary MARCY was to testify to our respectability. We produced this document, duly signed, sealed, and tied with red ribbon. He glances at the eagle, looking as if it would shelter me if it could from the fangs of policemen, and is satisfied. "Will you go with me to the police office?" "Yes, Sir, if this is what you require of a respectable lady." And thus guarded [illegible] on our way to prove still more thoroughly our worthiness to reside a little time, for pleasure, in the free city of Frankfort. Our passport is again duly examined by another stupid piece of authority. It is duly registered that I, A. J., have come to Frankfort to stay a little time; that I have the proper passport and the proper [illegible]. The former is placed among the archives [illegible] in the same catalogue. The latter is given to us to show in case we are asked. We pay two florins and twelve kreutzers, and depart fully permitted, after being assured that if we behave respectably we shall receive no further molestation, until the end of the six months, when our permit must be renewed if we stay longer, and we must again pay for the same, and we return to our domicil with exalted ideas of respectability.

Quite accidentally we have the good fortune to find ourselves the daily companion of a lady whose mother was the intimate friend of the mother of GOETHE, and whose grand[illegible] were also the family friends of the family of the great poet. And the Frankforters are not so materialized that they do not boast with pride that theirs is the city of his birth. We live within a few steps of the house, which says, in large gold letters on the door: *In dieses Haus [illegible] Johann Wolfgang Goethe*, 1749. It is a large, old, *gable-end-to-the-road* house, like all in this part of the city, and one room only kept sacred by lock and key from all intruders. Those who could not enter have bored holes in the wall to take away with them a little of the dust of the stucco, though we do not know how they have contrived to do it in the face and eyes of these policemen. We have always felt quite as much interest in the mother as in the son, and our meditations as we gazed were, "Here she rocked him, here she taught him, and from her he inherited and imbibed his strength and wisdom. Tell me about her, say I to my companion—the stories you have heard your mother relate." "We have a little word in German which I fear you will not understand," she says, "*mutter witz*. The mother of GOETHE had so much *mutter witz*,"—at first we do not understand, and then it comes to us that she means *mother wit*. Oh, yes, we understand. How pleased she is that we really understand this expressive word, and how much more pleased when she sees by our hearty laugh that we fully comprehend her story. When we get our treasure-house full we will open it, and assure our readers [illegible] will envy us the pleasure of listening to [illegible], which have never appeared in the [illegible] most approved biographies of the author [illegible] Sorrows of Werther. "And perhaps you [illegible] him," I ask, as if for the first time occurred [illegible] that this is possible. "Oh, yes," she [illegible], "but not here. I went to Weimar with my [illegible] when I was a little girl, and there I saw [illegible], but he was not a good man—I like him [illegible] was the poet for men but not for women," [illegible] mournfully; "he had not a true heart, he [illegible] too many, but then the ladies made [illegible]. Oh, many, I have heard my [illegible] he was not so good as SCHILLER. [illegible] SCHILLER?" "Oh, yes, all the people in Germany who read know SCHILLER as well [illegible] GOETHE." "Oh, he was so beautiful!" she exclaims, putting her hands together and raising her eyes to Heaven, "so simple too. Ah, he had not the great house like GOETHE, and then she rises from the dinner table to get the pictures of their houses and the rooms. "GOETHE'S is like his style," she says. "Oh, superb, so rich; but SCHILLER, see! one little cot, one chair, one window, but, oh, every lady loved him—and HERDER, too; know you HERDER, and JEAN PAUL—Oh, JEAN PAUL, know you him in America?" "Yes, indeed, he is also in all our homes and hearts"—and here she goes into ecstasies and gets up from her dinner to tell how he walked with one arm across his breast and the other hand resting on his great *stock*, (cane.) Then is produced the scrap-book, full of the beautiful things she has copied, which she reads with the greatest enthusiasm, not thinking at first that I cannot comprehend poetry as yet. "Oh, not understand—*so schöne*, so beautiful. Oh, you *must* understand," she says, and then comes the *Dictionary*, which is the *most* certain damper to enthusiasm, unless it be a phrase-book.

We have seen the *sights of Frankfort*, but finding them exactly described in the guide-book, and finding also that these descriptions have been copied *verbatim* with considerable exactness, by letter and book-writers, we think it still more commendable to pass them by. A German youth described to us the manner in which English and Americans visit Frankfort. "They stop at the *hotel Angleterre*, where the servants speak a mixture of English, French and Dutch—they inquire what is to be seen in Frankfort, and are referred to the guide-book with some few items additional. A carriage is taken, and a day spent in riding from one to the other, and they return exhausted, pronounce it a stupid place, and hurry on to another, which is to share the same fate. Of the people, they know nothing.

We have heard those who have visited Germany complain of the inhospitality of the people, and their want of the common rules of civility, saying, "We and many others have traveled there—have resided there—sometimes a year in the same place—and though we sent our letters of introduction, which were such as should have procured any one civility, they never took the least notice of them; never called, never invited us." *We* are only amazed that they could have traveled and resided here and never learned the reason. In Germany, when a person delivers a letter of introduction or recommendation, he must either deliver it in person, or after having sent it, soon present himself, else they do not understand what it means, and wonder, perhaps, all the year, how a person can be so uncivil as to send such a letter and never call to make himself known. We have been quite astonished to see with what cordial hospitality they invite an utter stranger to their homes. We cannot expect a whole nation to conform to a few individuals. When we come among them, we must, in matters of social etiquette as well as governmental, conform to them. One may also send a letter to a family, and in a day or two, quite informally happen in at the gentleman's office, present his card without alluding to the letter, and after a pleasant chat, retire. We have invariably found the most informal introduction to obtain, not only an invitation to dine or to drive, but an invitation to their homes as friend and *habitué*; and these German homes are genuine, genial homes as one can find in any land. They do not look so luxurious as English or American homes. The homes of the richest bankers in Frankfort are plainer in their furnishings than those of some families in New-York who live on a salary of three thousand a year. On going to dine in such a family, we thought surely they will occupy a whole house; but on arriving, we found them on the floor of the second story—the first and fourth floors being occupied by other families. It was a house as large as the largest in Fifth-avenue. There was not a strip of carpet, but the floors were mosaic, of brown and white wood in pieces two or three inches in size. The chairs and sofas were covered with embroidery, done by the ladies of the house, and this we find also in every house; there is a marble-top table, glass chandeliers, and abundance of statuary and paintings. The dinners are sumptuous, commencing with soup, of course, then comes a pyramid of little fishes with their heads outwards, prettily garnished with green. Afterwards, asparagus, boiled plain, and eaten with boiled butter. *Third*—Roast beef with one vegetable, spinach or something similar; *Fourth*—A large fish baked; *Sixth*—Vegetables eaten alone; *Seventh*—Fricasseed chicken in a pyramid; *Eighth*—Plain boiled beef; *Ninth*—Pudding with sauce; afterwards, nuts, almonds, &c., and during the dinner, Rhine wine, Claret and Champagne. We are not the least interested in seeing the children put raisins in the champagne, to see the philosophy of air bubbles making to ascend and descend the weight to which they are attached, just as we had seen it performed so many times in another land, and then the game of *fillippies*, with two almond kernels, as it is played everywhere else. After adjourning to the saloon comes the invariable coffee, and when it is finished you find it 4 o'clock, and that you have been three hours employed at table. Everybody speaks French, and half the people English, so that there is no lack of conversation, and all are very sprightly and merry.

Indeed, the leisure and gayety of the people are a perpetual marvel to us. Every day, if we go to the forest in the morning, there are a great multitude already there for breakfast, and a promenade, and from four in the afternoon till ten in the evening, the roads are thronged with lords and ladies gay, wending their way to the gardens, the environs, or some rendezvous in the country, to take coffee, or tea, or wine, or beer, and have a pleasant time. The men have finished their business, and the women their work, and all in gala gear they go forth for amusement. The ladies do not seem to be at all concerned that the sun will turn them black. Three or four hours they sit in the open air, half the time in the sun, and wonder in astonishment at anybody who objects to such an *airing*. They are said to be more healthy than the women of other nations, and if sun and air are really conducive to health, there is good reason why they should be.

What strange things are conventionalities! and how little they have to do with real propriety. In New-York a lady must bow first to a gentleman, if she wishes to recognize him among her acquaintances. In Germany a lady must not bow first to a gentleman, if she wishes to be considered respectable. Here, if she takes a gentleman's arm in the daytime, she will be the town's talk for a week, but she can take it in the evening with impunity. Here, ladies may walk the streets together at any hour, day or evening, not only with safety, but respectability. We have found it quite a custom for a few ladies to meet at each other's houses, to take tea once a week in rotation. The husbands of the ladies do not go, and we have never seen gentlemen invited to tea on any occasion. At nine o'clock they go home, not thinking it any more necessary for gentlemen to escort them than to drink tea with them.

In America we have never seen men-mantua-makers and milliners, but in Germany they are as common as men-tailors, and if a man-tailor is the ninth part of a man, we have wondered what part must be a man-milliner. One day where we were sitting, a man came in with a dress *basted* ready to try on. Well, we confess we looked with all our eyes, wondering what would be done. But there was no hesitation—the lady took the robe to her room and put it on, returning in full dress, *sans* sleeves. The man examined it to see where it needed altering, *took it in on the shoulders, pinched up the biases* and *laid the plaits*, evidently *used to his business*, and evidently, as the lady said he was, an excellent dressmaker, and also that dresses made by men kept their place better and lasted longer than dresses made by women. Ladies will read this and be quite shocked, but when we see it, we are quite sure the lady before us is more modest than some we know who have their dresses made by women. Where it is not conventional it certainly is not proper to appear before men partly dressed, to be minutely examined by them, but where it is both conventional and common it is proper—unlike nouns, which the grammar says cannot be both common and proper. In America, a lady may not admit a gentleman to her dressing-room, but she may admit him to the room adjoining and spend all the evening *tête à tête*, without any duenna to see whether the doors are all in proper condition. We have heard of ladies in America who would not travel without the conventional escort of a gentleman and married lady in Europe, but these same ladies have not *all* left the best reputation for propriety, and some of them for morality, in the places to which they were thus conventionally escorted! Barriers and conventionalisms are very important, we suppose, to well-regulated society, but in our somewhat extensive observations we are quite surprised to see of how little use they are for their ostensible purposes. Where there is a will there is a way in moral as well as mental and physical difficulties. Those careful parents who hesitate to bring their children to Europe lest they be demoralized, might sometimes find it well to be careful that they do not come to demoralize Europe.

Our greatest annoyance at present is from meeting every day a lady who spent four years in America, in one of those vulgar rich families, of which we know there are a few and hope there are not many, as teacher of their children. She was made as uncomfortable and miserable as possible by their ultra gentility, by being told continually that as she was paid for what she did, she could not expect to move in the same circle that they did, and by making her as much a slave as possible. We have no doubt of the truth of all she says, and should consider it the greatest of all calamities to be obliged to earn our bread or live upon any condition in such a family. We are only amazed that she took them for a specimen of all rich and genteel people in America. Her comparisons and conclusions have not a shadow of truth in them, because she had no means of judging—but we learn from her this lesson, not to go and do likewise. We are often asked after something we have done, "Do all American ladies do thus?" Alas! we wish those who have come before us had been as careful as we resolve to be, that if people will thus falsely generalize they shall have nothing very heinous to generalize from. A. J.

New Cities in Nebraska and Iowa—Public Land Sales—Flocks of Emigrants—Prosperity of the new Territories—Political Prospects, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Saturday, June 27, 1857.

Having sojourned for a few weeks along the "big muddy," as the Missouri River is appropriately called, a few observations may be acceptable from its distant borders, now the scene of so many extensive city and town enterprises and speculations.

Emigration has been and continues to be immense into Kansas and Nebraska, the former undoubtedly receiving much the larger portion, the attraction being the large amount of lands coming into market there during the Summer. These are the Trust lands of the Iowa, Wea, Piankeshaw and Peoria and Delaware Indians, which are very fertile, well watered and timbered, situated in a healthy climate, and are eagerly sought after by both settlers and speculators. The Iowa Trust lands, lying in the northeast corner of Kansas, were sold early in this month, and are being rapidly settled upon and improved. The lands of the Wea, Piankeshaw and Peoria Indians, lying thirty to fifty miles south of the Kansas River, are now being sold, and, being of excellent quality, are attracting a numerous crowd of bidders. The Delaware lands, lying north of the Kansas River, in the interior, and comprising over 300,000 acres, will be sold the middle of July. All these lands have already on them large numbers of squatters, notwithstanding it is in violation of the "treaty stipulations." These squatters club together and protect each other in their claims, and against other bidders at the sale, thus securing the land at the appraised price. In Northern Iowa the sales are over, and very many went home without land, there being applicants with land warrants, at all the offices, for much more land than was in market. Nebraska is filling up rapidly with an excellent class of people; cities and towns are springing into life and populousness, yielding fortunes to proprietors and giving employment to numbers of laborers at high prices. Omaha is the most flourishing city in the Territory, with a population of between 2,500 and 3,000, and increasing with every arrival of a steamer, which has been of almost daily occurrence since navigation opened. Improvements are being pushed forward, and, go where you will, the sound of the saw and hammer is incessant. It is the Capital of the Territory, and most populous place in it; occupies the best site for a large city to be found on the river, having a good landing and being immediately opposite the terminus of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad at Council Bluffs. It is regularly laid out on a beautiful plain and along the slope of a bluff running parallel with the river. On the top of the bluff, near the centre of the city, rises, in beautiful proportions, the Capitol building, now (as the General Government failed to make an appropriation for it) being finished by the City. This building can be distinctly seen at a distance of fifteen miles as you ascend the river, and nearly as far from other directions; but when one is at it the view is truly grand. Eastward are seen the valley and river with its wide prairie bottom skirted with woods and high bluffs, from which Council Bluffs is swelling out upon the plain. Northward the meanderings of the river, now seemingly as bright and quiet as a peaceful lake, with Saratoga and Florence, two rival cities, in the distance, dotted with their little new cottages; and westward, the fertile, undulating prairies of Nebraska, with the settler's cabin and *breaking*, clearly indicating farms and agricultural products.

There seems to be a determination at the General Land Office to withhold the public lands in these Territories from sale, but it does not affect their settlement, for already every desirable quarter-section of land, including nearly the whole of it back to the Platte River, and along it for fifty or sixty miles, has its squatter claimant, and every day the Land Office, which is now open for preëmptors, has its crowd of applicants who have made their improvements and are now entering the lands, thus securing themselves homes which in a few years will make them independent. Another year gone by, and the chances for speculators in large tracts of land in these Territories will all have vanished.

This City, Council Bluffs, is the largest and most important on the Missouri above St. Louis. It has a population of near 5,000, and steadily increasing in numbers and business, with several business houses doing a trade of $75,000 to $125,000 per annum, and eight Banking-houses. Until recently, the buildings have been of an inferior kind, but during the past year quite a number of large three and four-story brick blocks have been erected, and others are in progress. A few days ago it was submitted to the voters of Pottawatomie (this) County to vote upon the question of subscribing $300,000 to the stock of the M. & M. R. R., and it resulted in a majority of over two to one in its favor, which settles the question and establishes the terminus at this point. This has given a new impetus to improvements here.

Since the opening of Spring the grass and crops have come ahead surprisingly and promise an abundant harvest. Even way up here we have large supplies of wild gooseberries and strawberries just beginning to ripen.

In politics, everything is quiet up here, though across the river the question as to who shall succeed Hon. B. B. CHAPMAN, as Representative, is causing considerable agitation. He is figuring for reëlection, and has for competitors Gen. THAYER, Gen. LARIMER and Gen. ESTABROOK, all of whom are actively engaged in the canvass. The contest seems to lie between CHAPMAN and ESTABROOK, and, judging from the host of friends of the latter, favorable to his success.

After a trip further up the river probably you will hear from me as to that region. SCRIBE.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER IN WISCONSIN.—Yesterday afternoon the steamers *Pearl* and *Berlin City* left this place at the same time, the former for New-London, the latter for Berlin. In going up the river together, they, of course, raced, and when about a mile this side of Butte de Morts, the *Pearl* being about ten rods ahead, the boilers of the *City* exploded with terrific force, tearing her all to pieces. Four persons were killed outright—Captain BROWN, of Berlin, the engineer and two other men. In about three minutes after the explosion, she sank in about eight feet of water. The *Pearl* went immediately to the rescue of the passengers, and picking up all she could find immediately returned to this place with them. Nearly all on board the City were injured more or less. The lives of several are despaired of. On the arrival of the *Pearl*, a tug was immediately dispatched to the scene of the disaster. The *Pearl* started for Berlin about dusk, having some of the wounded on board. The books of the *Berlin City* being lost, it is impossible to tell at the time of going to press, how many passengers were on board, or how many were missing. It is feared that several are lost who are not yet known.—*Oshkosh Democrat.*

The Trojans at the Funeral of Marcy—Ill-Breeding of Albany.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TROY, Thursday, July 9, 1857.

Much of the solemn grandeur of the procession which yesterday bore the remains of the revered WILLIAM LEARNED MARCY to their last resting place, was due to the City of Troy, and I propose to give you an account of the part that her soldiers, firemen and citizens took in the imposing pageant, without exception the most imposing, as well from its length as from those in its ranks, that the City of Albany ever witnessed.

You are aware of the prominent part that Mr. MARCY took in the affairs of Troy when the city was in her youth, and it was quite her place, with her sister Albany, to mourn the honored dead, a position which was conceded to her only by the most strenuous efforts of Gen. WOOL, and as performed by Neptune Engine Company No. 2, of Troy, (of which Mr. MARCY was once Foreman,) elicited from the citizens of Albany the warmest encomiums and most heart-felt admiration.

The Troy delegation embarked from the foot of Congress-street at 12 M. in three barges, one for the military, one for the firemen and one for such of the "*profanum vulgus*" as desired a free ride to Albany. The Common Council, members of the bar and Gen. WOOL went down in private carriages. The time for the water-excursion to start was the hour of noon, but with that delay in all public demonstrations for which no remedy has as yet been discovered, it was nearly 1 o'clock before we started in tow of the steamer *Young America*.

Up to the time of the burial the Trojans had been well received, and it was promised that they should be sent home by the railroad which runs from Albany to Troy, and passes the Albany Rural Cemetery gates. Alas for promises! The Albanians took the best of care of themselves, and went home in thirty cars, which might have gone to Troy instead of waiting, had selfishness never existed in this world; but the Trojans, (except one Company who *hired* a wagon,) with their Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements at the head, Alderman GEORGE TIBBITS, walked *home*, forming a pleasing three-mile episode. Shame on Albany! The barges, with but few passengers, came up during the evening; those who were on board were "powerful hungry." Sandwiches vanished as though we were members of their constituent porcine family, and lemonade as if acetic acid were never invented. Albany rum had done its perfect work, and several scrimmages occurred—anything for excitement, and we arrived in Troy at last.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

Furnished for the TIMES by the Commercial Agency of Tappan & McKillop.

FLORIDA.

Duval County.—The crops are said to be remarkably good all over this section of country—better than an average.

LOUISIANA.

St. Tammany Parish.—This Parish presents nothing in the way of agricultural pursuit, being wholly engaged in making brick and lumber. The State at large presents a flattering prospect. An abundant crop of cotton, corn and sugar is anticipated, the cane presenting a remarkably healthy appearance, though small at this season of the year. Within a few days, the city of New-Orleans has been flooded with planters. The merchants declare this to be an indication that their crops will be large.

Washington Parish.—The grain crop in this Parish will be an abundant one. The cotton crop presents a flattering appearance, notwithstanding the remarkably cold Spring. Should there be a late Fall, extending into the Winter months, a fair prospect for an average crop may be expected.

St. Mary's Parish.—The crop of sugar cane in this Parish looks well, and it is thought that there will be a fair average crop.

Avoyelles Parish.—The crops of cotton, sugar and corn and other small grain are exceedingly fine; all, however, depends on future changes in the weather, which if not unfavorable will result in a fair average crop, except sugar, of which a good deal has to be put up (we mean plant cane) for seed for the next year.

Catahoula Parish.—The present prospect for a cotton crop is good, but it depends on rains, and if the cotton worm does not come in the Fall, there will be a fair crop. The present prospect of corn is good, but all the crops are about three or four weeks later than usual.

Concordia Parish.—The staple product of this region of country is cotton, and at this time it is impossible to form any reasonable conjecture of the probable crop. I can only say that the season has been very unfavorable, and that the maturing of the crop has been and will be thereby much retarded; the amount of the crop will depend on the character of the season from this time forward, and upon the coming of the caterpillars.

East Feliciana Parish.—Our crops are more promising now than for some time past. If the weather and other things are favorable, we may possibly make an average, but under the circumstances it is hardly to be expected, there are so many contingencies upon which it depends. Our corn is better than our cotton.

TEXAS.

Nacogdoches County.—The prospect of the cotton crop at this time is very good, but we are suffering for the want of rain, and if we do not get it soon, the crop will be a short one. The corn is already much injured.

San Augustine County.—The above remarks will apply to this county.

Sabine County.—The above remarks will apply also to this county.

Angelina County.—About as other counties; indeed the whole country presents about the same prospects as regards crops.

Fort Bend County.—Prospects for cotton and corn, the staple products of this part of the State, are good. The weather dry.

Gonzales County.—The prospects for a crop in this immediate section of the country is not very flattering, owing to the unprecedented long drouth of this Spring; but within the last ten days we have had rain, and should we have seasons from this forth, there will be good cotton crops made, and enough corn to supply the country. Wheat crops have turned out on an average of about ten bushels per acre. The Chinese sugar-cane promises an abundant yield, but common sugar-cane is not doing so well.

Matagorda County.—The Cotton crop up to this time is good, though backward. Corn crop is very much damaged by drouth in this county, although in the country above not so bad; but, if the dry weather continues much longer, it is impossible to say what will be the effect—bad enough, no doubt.

Fayette County.—Prospect very gloomy; continuous drouth for near two years. Corn crop will be very short. Cotton may improve with rains hereafter; yet, however propitious the season may be, the crop must be comparatively short. The crop last year was a very short one; money is therefore scarce and hard to collect.

McLennan County.—A great deal more wheat is sown than ever before; from the effects of late frost only half crop made. Good prospects for corn and cotton now, but unless we have rain soon, they will be short.

Bastrop County.—The late frosts and drouth have nearly ruined the prospects of our farmers. What rains that have fallen have been very partial. If good thorough rains were now to come, we would have a heavy crop of corn, but cotton would be short; besides, in cotton the web worm is doing some injury—in a word, farming prospects in Texas look extremely gloomy.

Hays County.—Fine prospects for crops in Eastern and Middle Texas, but not so good in Western Texas. There will be about half a crop throughout the State.

Washington County.—It is impossible to say anything positive about the crops in this County. We have had partial rains in some portions of the County and the crops look fair. In other portions we have had no rain of consequence and crops look droopy. We are now in great want of rain, and it depends upon the weather for the next ten days whether anything like a fair crop is made. If we have good seasons in that time, the crops will be pretty fair, but if it should continue dry, the crops in most parts of the County will be a failure.

MISSISSIPPI.

Clark County.—The crops look well, although they are later than usual, owing to a late Spring; but from all appearances throughout the State we believe we shall make a fair average crop.

Winston County.—Wheat crop good. Corn and Cotton average. Rather late.

Smith County.—Crops are backward and rather unpromising.

The above remarks will also apply to Newton, Jones, and Jasper Counties, Miss.

Panola County.—Wheat crops are fine; the prospect of corn crops is tolerably good; that of cotton is regarded just at this moment as extremely doubtful. The country enjoys universal good health.

Oktibbeha County.—Wheat crops good, and corn looks well, but cotton is small.

Pike County.—The prospect for crops is at present excellent, favorable seasons having entirely neutralized the effects of the cool and unfavorable Spring. Owing to the bad stand consequent upon the cold Spring, the Cotton crop is not as good as the corn and grain crop, although it is doing well. The corn crop is doing very well, and the small grain never better.

Marion County.—The remarks for Pike will also apply to this County.

Issaquena County.—Prospects fine for cotton and corn.

Warren County.—The prospects for cotton and corn were never better than at the present in this and the surrounding country.

Greene County.—Corn crops are good; there is but little cotton raised here, the people being engaged in [illegible] timber and raising stock.

Jackson County.—This is a timber county and [illegible] of the [illegible] engaged in that business. The [illegible] is [illegible] the surrounding country is good.

[illegible] *County.*—The business of this county is [illegible] and cattle. We raise generally enough corn for home consumption, and some little cotton. Our corn crops are good—cotton much injured by cold weather.

Hancock County.—The business of this county is timber and stock. Some Sea Island Cotton. Crops are good.

Jackson County.—The business of this county is timber and cattle. Corn crops are fine—but little cotton is raised, and there is little produce raised for market in any of these counties bordering on the Gulf.

Attala County.—Wheat crop superior to any heretofore raised in this section of country; oats fine; a fair prospect for corn; cotton very indifferent for the season.

De Soto County.—Wheat is very good in this county; it is pretty much all cut; very little ready for market. Corn is our great article of agriculture; prospect not good. Spring very backward and the [illegible] small.

Lafayette County.—Since the first of June the weather has been mild and most encouraging for farmers. Occasional rains and pleasant sunny days have brought the cotton and corn crops forward, and there [illegible] a valuable yield. The wheat [illegible] now in harvest are very fine;

[illegible] *County.*—[illegible] wheat and oat crop promised and [illegible] better than for years past. [illegible], has never presented so fair a prospect [illegible]. The cotton crop will certainly [illegible] than a half or two-thirds [illegible]. We have had some very cool [illegible] nights [illegible] in connection with the late Spring, [illegible] cotton seriously. If we have a late Fall, as [illegible] hoped, we may realize more than now [illegible].

Lowndes County.—[illegible] rains, for some few days past, with a late Fall, will make the cotton crop equal to the last—nothing more, at the best.

Coahoma County.—The last Winter was unusually cold, but much useful preparation for crops was made; the Spring cold and backward; the crops of cotton and corn later than usual, although well planted; now, since the warm weather, both crops are growing rapidly, and not more than about a week in growth behind former years, and probably by 1st of August will be as forward as usual; the stands of the cotton-plant in the drills abundant; the weed healthy; and a fair prospect of a good crop, with an increased number of acres in cotton over last year.

ALABAMA.

Morgan County.—Cotton crop is bad, so far; many planters think the crop will fall very far short of a common crop. Our crops of Indian corn, wheat, and oats, are very excellent, but they never form an important part of our trade. We, for the most part, buy our flour from abroad, and corn and oats are never offered in market here, unless when they are brought here for sale, and that from other places.

Lawrence County.—The crops of wheat and oats, in this section of country, never were better—perhaps the largest crops ever made. Corn crops, up to this time, promise well. The cotton crop is very backward and small for the season, and not by any means promising.

Butler County.—Wheat and oat crop good. Corn medium. Cotton rather a gloomy prospect; much, however, depends, in this crop, on the latter part of Summer and Fall, and these months may change it very much.

ILLINOIS.

De Kalb County.—The tame grass was injured by Winter freezing. Wheat and corn are very backward, but are now growing, and look well. Potatoes promise a very good crop.

OHIO.

[illegible] *County.*—There is some surplus wheat in this [illegible] last year's crop; not much surplus [illegible] wheat crop of the present year will, it is thought, be an average one. The other crops are fair, but have not been worked enough, on account of rain.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Northwestern States.

The *Country Gentleman*, whose editor recently traveled through Southern Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, and a portion of Iowa, has the following report on crop prospects in the Northwest:

"From New-York to Iowa, the season, with great uniformity, has been cold and wet, and all crops are in a very backward state—say from two to three weeks behind what they usually are on the 1st of July. Most of the Indian corn on the prairies, which is generally two to four feet high at the close of June, is this year not more than three to six inches, and has a yellow, sickly and most unpromising appearance, and, unless the months of July and August should prove unusually favorable, the crop cannot fail to be a short one, not only in the prairie districts, but throughout the whole extent of country through which we passed; and, under the most favorable circumstances even, we cannot anticipate a full crop. The cold, wet weather, has not proved as injurious to Spring wheat, barley and oats, which look tolerably well, though they should have attained their present growth by the middle of June. We saw very little Winter wheat in all the districts through which we traveled west of Buffalo, it having given place, in northern Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, to Spring wheat, owing to its being so generally winter-killed in the districts mentioned."

IOWA.

An Iowa exchange says that "two weeks since the wheat looked sickly; but the recent rains have brought it forward, and it now promises more than an average crop. The probabilities are, that the yield at the coming harvest throughout the country will be universally large."

WISCONSIN.

The Milwaukee *News*, July 6, reports the weather, which "must have been highly beneficial in bringing forward the crops. We have conversed with farmers from different parts of the State, and they are universally of the opinion that there is no doubt but we will have an unusually abundant harvest."

ILLINOIS.

The advices from Illinois are encouraging for wheat, grass and fruit, but unfavorable for corn. In the southern portion of the State the wheat harvest is commencing, and promises well.

INDIANA.

The Indianapolis *Journal* states that "the wheat is now filling rapidly, and if it passes the present week and the next, it will be safe from rust and every other ill but sprouting after it is shocked—a mischief that the experience of 1855 may have some influence in preventing. The general feeling seems to be that more wheat will be harvested and sent to market this year than ever before. In those quarters where Winter-killing has been more general the much greater breadth of land sown has secured the country against a falling off in the absolute yield, and on others the return has been thought to be as abundant as was ever noticed in any year. We are not probably hazarding an unsafe guess in saying that the wheat crop of Indiana will be an average in relative yield—that is, in the amount returned for each acre sown—and will exceed it in the total amount harvested and put into market. This may prove false, but the statements of our exchanges, and of intelligent persons, induce us to think it reasonable."

MICHIGAN.

Reports from Michigan speak cheeringly of the prospects of good crops of grain and grass.

The Middle States.

NEW-JERSEY.

From New-Jersey we receive accounts of an unusually good crop of wheat, with prospects of a fair average one of corn, and of peaches.

NEW-YORK.

The recent rainy weather seriously damaged the corn crop. Other grain crops, as well as grass and potatoes, were less injured, and promise well. The insect havoc of fruit is very general, but this crop will probably give an average yield.

PENNSYLVANIA.

As in New-York, the late rains had a very unfavorable effect on the growing crops in Pennsylvania, but they have improved considerably within a week or two, and are not apt to disappoint those who expected a full average yield.

OHIO.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* reports the results of a tour throughout the State thus: "Wheat is everywhere abundant and looks well. The late weather has been very favorable. There were no complaints of insects. Barley looks well; several fields have been cut in the Miami Valley, with a heavy yield. Oats are thrifty, but backward. Potatoes never looked better; the high prices have caused a great quantity to be planted. Corn is small and very backward. Fruit, both apples and peaches, is very abundant."

New-England.

The effects of the recent rains were the same in New-England as in most of the Middle States, but the Boston *Journal* says: "The weather for the last two days has been exceedingly fine, and the much-needed warmth must prove exceedingly grateful to farmers, whose crops will now rapidly come forward, and croakers will have to hold their peace. There's nothing like sunshine, especially at this season of the year, provided it is interspersed with occasional showers, and it will be a welcome visitor to every hill and valley in New-England."

Southern States.

VIRGINIA.

The wheat crop is unusually good, while other grain crops promise well. Tobacco is backward and unsatisfactory.

MARYLAND.

All accounts from this State concur in representing a good prospect for plentiful crops of nearly or quite every description of produce, in the lower counties of Maryland, and that notwithstanding the severe pests of the Chinch-bug and army-worm. We have no reliable news from the other portions of the State.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Journal* states that "the wheat will be harvested throughout this region during the next [illegible] and of good quality. We hear of a few small [illegible] for immediate delivery at $1 40 for new [illegible], and a few sales at $1. The established market price has not yet been fixed upon."

[illegible]

The Wheat harvest is under way, and, according to general representation, will give a very satisfactory return.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

An exchange reports thus: "Now that the wheat harvest is about ended, and a correct statement can be made of the crop, we are gratified to be able to corroborate all the bright prophecies which have been made with regard to its abundance. From almost every quarter of our land we hear the grateful cry of abundant wheat crops. In Laurens District our farmers have never gathered into their granaries a greater abundance or finer quality of wheat. Corn is still backward, but generally looks healthy. Oats are generally good. Cotton is unpromising."

TENNESSEE.

The wheat harvest is nearly finished, and is excellent in the extent and quality of the yield. Corn promises well, though somewhat backward, but the [illegible] crop looks bad.

GEORGIA.

Advices from this State report very favorably for wheat and oats, and more encouragingly than formerly for corn and cotton.

Southwestern States.

The Mobile *Register*, of June 30, says: "We give this morning copious extracts from the papers of this State, and the portions of Mississippi contiguous to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, about the crops of Cotton, Corn and Wheat. We have gathered and compared all the information within our reach on this subject, and our conclusions have not been hastily formed. We believe the crop of Wheat will exceed this year the yield for many years past. The crop of Corn will be an average one everywhere, and in many places more than an average one. The crop of Cotton, although partially recovering from the severe disasters through which it has passed during the Spring and early Summer, can never regain what it has lost in the [illegible] of the season, but must fall short of its legitimate production one-sixth. In other words, one-sixth less will be gathered from the land planted than would have been if all things had been ordinarily favorable."

In Louisiana, the Corn and Sugar-cane crops are thriving remarkably, and the prevalent anticipation is that the yield will be larger than usual.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Breadstuff Market.

From the Chicago Press, July 8.

The total receipts of flour and grain for the week equal about 615,000 bushels, while the shipments fall below 420,000, showing a gain to the stock of over 190,000 bushels on the week's movement. This gain is distributed as follows: Flour, about 3,000 barrels, Wheat 59,000 bushels, Corn 96,000, Oats 34,000.

FLOUR.—Flour has exhibited no important change during the week. There has been a limited inquiry for eastern shipment, but the demand has been mainly for consumption, at steady prices. The sales of the week, which were placed on record at the Board, were as follows: On Wednesday, 300 bbls. Beloit City Extra at $6 25, free on board. On Thursday, 80 bbls. Darling on, to the City trade, at $6 50. On Friday, 60 bbls. Aqueduct at $6 50, and 150 bbls. Republican (fine) at $5 25. On Monday, 300 bbls. Beloit City at $6 25. City Mills have sold at $7 75 for No. 1; $7 25 for No. 2, and $8 [illegible] for double extra.

WHEAT.—Has been held with confidence through the week. The business has been fair in amount, and prices have fluctuated but slightly. On Wednesday, 13,010 bushels, in three lots, sold at $1 29, free of storage, and parcels amounting to 15,000 bushels, at $1 27. On Thursday the market opened firmly, and under news of New-York advices of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at $1 29; 5,000 at $1 27, and smaller lots at [illegible]. On Friday the market improved [illegible] inquiry. Parcels were freely taken at $1 [illegible] in store one or two round lots at $1 30 on board, and [illegible] bushels No. 1 Red Winter, at mill, at $1 32, [illegible] bushels Red Winter went to store at $1 33. On Monday the market opened firmly, but became dull at a decline of 1 cent under the Saturday [illegible] bushels (before the steamer) sold on board at $1 32. Subsequently 11,000 bushels at $1 30, and 800 bushels No. 1 Red Winter, at mill, at $1 33, the [illegible] of the same time. To-day, under cheerful advices from New-York, the market slightly rallied. 500 bushels, afloat, in order, sold at $1 28. A cargo for the [illegible] was reported as picked up, in lots, at $1 30, on board. Some large buyers closed their offers at $1 29 on board, while many holders demanded $1 33. Three car-loads sold at $1 27, in store, which was the ruling rate for present delivery.

CORN.—The inquiry has been good during the week, though some disagreement in views has tended to limit the amount of business. The week began at a decline in prices, and though the market subsequently rallied, it is dull at the close at a decline of one cent from the closing figures of last week. The closing rates of last week were 65c. in store, and 67c. on board. On Wednesday the market was dull and lower at the opening. 4,000 bushels sold at 64c., and 4,000 at 66c., afloat. Monday's dull [illegible] strengthened the feeling at the close, and sales were reported at 66c. on board. On Thursday the sales were at irregular but better prices. 10,000 bushels sold on board at 66c., and parcels in store at 66c. Cargoes were reported at 66½c.@67c., and 68c., and the latter rate was generally demanded at the close under favorable eastern advices. On Friday parcels sold freely at 66c. in store—one or two round lots at 67c. afloat, and 68c. on board. Toward the close holders advanced their claims one or two cents, and the market became unsettled and inactive. On Monday, the news of a decline of 6d. in Liverpool depressed the offers of buyers, and as holders did not submit to the decline, not much was effected. 5,000 bushels sold at 66c., and 15,000 bushels at 64c., free on board. Under a reported decline in New-York, the market closed heavy. To-day cargoes were offered at 65½c. on board, without buyers. 5,000 bushels sold at 65c. on board, and this rate was above the views of many buyers.

OATS.—Under a fuller supply, prices have receded without imparting activity. The closing rates of last week were 57c. in store, and 60c. in bags at the depot. To-day 200 bags sold at 55c., delivered, and they were dull at 52c. in store.

FREIGHTS.—Have been dull at steady rates. On Wednesday the Brigantine *Andrew* was taken for Wheat to Oswego, at 14. On Thursday the Brig *Doubler*, for Corn to Ogdensburg, at 11, and a vessel to Buffalo, at 5c. On Friday the *Millard Fillmore*, for Corn to Buffalo, at 5c. On Monday the Propeller *Comet*, for Corn to Buffalo, at 5c. To-day the Schooner *Enterprise* was taken for Corn to Oswego, at 8c.

Traveling for Health.

The last number of the *Boston Medical World* has some suggestive hints on this subject. The writer thinks that in our country there is much travel, ostensibly for health, where, in his opinion, the injury far surpasses the gain. Hundreds of persons, says, we must go from our homes in dog-days, and, in obedience to her mandate, there is a rush in all our cities and towns, from the metropolis down to the smallest village, to the place where this "goddess" specially presides. This is the season when the quiet and comfort of home are the most desirable and necessary. But, instead of this, we find people determined to exchange the large, airy, brick-walled rooms of the town, and the cool mansions and [illegible], for the heating cotton, greasy [illegible], and [illegible] of a tavern, or pent-up village, or watering [illegible], or boarding-house.

But who, asks the Doctor, could live through a hot Summer without visiting Nahant, Newport, Saratoga, or Niagara? He does not deny that an occasional trip to such places, but protests against making the hottest season to make these visits with the expectation of thereby promoting health. At this season usually taken, he says, the organs of digestion are least able to discharge their functions. They sympathize with all other parts of the body; and, like them, require rest; and, he asks, is this the time to leave the frugal wholesome fare at home, and rush to the gathering-places, where every board groans with its life-killing feasts, and where the luxuries provided, and the exciting presence and example of hundreds of mouths, eager to reward the purse at the expense of the stomach, render it next to impossible to obey the laws of health? Where, besides, this poor pack-horse, this groaning organ, is teased with mineral waters, wines, bitters, pills, tobacco juice and tobacco fumes, to ease itself of its cumbersome burdens.

Dr. SMITH maintains that there is nothing more delusive than the generally received impression that people are growing better, because, as they suppose, they are gaining flesh. Under the spasmodic action of this paraphernalia of stimulants, there is often an appearance of more flesh. But it is diseased, not sound, healthy flesh. For every pound of such, nature will be revenged.

Hence it is, the Doctor argues, that many persons, soon after a return from these fashionable gathering places, have an attack of dyspepsia, biliousness, sick head-ache, pulmonary affection, or cutaneous eruption. These abuses, occurring periodically, undermine the best constitution.

Taking children to such places the writer denounces as the very consummation of folly. More than half the so-called diseases of the summer [illegible] [illegible]

Movements of Disaffected Mormons.

From the St. Louis Republican.

A steamer from Omaha reports the arrival there of sixty Mormons who made their escape from Salt Lake City about the 20th of April. They report that many persons were dissatisfied with their position there, and would abandon the place so soon as the presence of United States troops gave them an opportunity.

From the Quindaro (Kansas) Chindowan.

A party of several hundred Mormons, just from Utah, and en route for the Southern part of Kansas, where they propose to settle, passed Fort Leavenworth on Tuesday. They are heartily sick of the tyrannical rule of the Mormon leaders, and were fearful if they remained of suffering violence during the anticipated conflict between the United States Government and the Brigham Young oligarchy.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bellevue Hospital Improvements.

Extensive improvements are making at Bellevue Hospital. An additional story is adding to the main building and to each of the wings. When completed the central building will be four stories high, with a cupola [illegible]. The wings will be each three stories high, not including the basement. The cupola on the main building, from which an extended view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country may be obtained, is to be moved back so as to surmount the [illegible] part of the edifice. Where it now stands a large glass dome will be erected, through which day light will be admitted into a new and commodious apartment that is to occupy the entire fourth story. This chamber will be used for a lecture-room and operating theatre. It will accommodate an audience of 600 persons. Here the dissections will take place before the students of medicine who are admitted to attend them. There is nothing like this operating theatre in the United States. In the basement of the main building will be the large kitchens, (besides which there are kitchens for special cooking in each of the wings,) the store-rooms and pantries, &c. In this building also will be located the apartments of the apothecary of the Hospital, and the orderly men, his assistants, the office for the reception of patients newly arrived at the Hospital, the offices of the Warden and other officers of the institution, the house staff of physicians, and the dwelling apartments of the Warden and resident physicians.

In the wings will be the apartments set apart for the patients. The males will occupy the north wing, which is divided into twenty-four wards, each under the care of a separate male nurse, with a female assistant. The nurses in the Hospital receive $17 per month and their board as a compensation for their services. The assistant nurses receive $5 per month and their board. The female patients will occupy the south wing, which is divided into sixteen wards, each attended by a female nurse and assistant. At present both males and females occupy the north wing, and will continue to do so until the enlargements are completed.

The entire length of Bellevue Hospital, if the building were extended in a straight line, would be 700 feet, and its depth 60 feet. But its shape, as it now stands, is like that of the letter H, with the top of the right leg taken away. The building stands in the midst of a plot of ground containing five acres of land, bounded by Twenty-eighth and Twenty-sixth streets on the north and south respectively, by First-avenue on the west, and extending to the river on the east. The north wing extends nearly the whole distance from First-avenue to the East River. The main building extends midway between the avenue and the water between the two wings: the south wing extends from the line of the main building back to First-avenue. When a further enlargement of the Hospital accommodations is called for, it is the intention to extend the south wing to the river, thus completing the rectilinear equilibrium of the whole. But this addition will probably not be needed for ten or twelve years to come. There will be Hospital accommodations at Bellevue for 1,300 patients when the present alterations are completed. A portion of the north wing was added last Winter, and at present 600 patients can be accommodated in the institution. There are 800 there now, and among them about a score of Gen. Walker's Nicaraguan army suffering from general debility and broken-down constitutions, the result of exposure and hardships, and diseases contracted while reduced to this susceptible condition.

All the modern improvements are being introduced into the Hospital. There will be water-closets and bath rooms, with hot and cold water, in each ward, ventilating apparatus and gas. Coils of pipe have been placed under the roofs, and the walls perforated on every floor, and in the Winter time the entire establishment will be heated with steam. Iron verandahs, supported by iron pillars, extend in front of every story on the southern and eastern (the coolest) sides of the Hospital. The verandahs are connected by iron stair-cases, so that one can descend from the highest story to the ground by this outside arrangement. In case of fire this mode of egress would be open to those in the upper stories when it was impossible to descend inside. On these verandahs, too, the invalids may sit in warm weather, in the shade, and enjoy the breeze from the water. The grade of the grounds is to be raised nearly three feet, so as to make it even with the base-line of the buildings. The plot of ground between the edifice and the water will be laid out into a lawn and vegetable garden, which convalescent patients will be set to work to beautify and cultivate. At the south side of these grounds a dead house was erected last year, to which all the out-door poor are sent. It is a brick building, two stories high, and $3,000 was expended in its erection. The upper story is occupied as a Pathological Museum and Lecture Room. From here all the Protestant poor are sent to the City Cemetery (Potter's Field) for interment. The Catholic poor are sent to Calvary Cemetery, to which they have access, ferriage free, and where they obtain a free burial. A coal yard which stood on the grounds near this charnel house, and from which, during the Winter, fuel is supplied to the poor gratis, has been removed to the south side of Twenty-sixth-street, opposite. But few trees have been permitted to remain on the grounds; it is considered unhealthy to have too many trees about when so many invalids are assembled in one building. Several fine old elms, however, beautify the grounds without spoiling the prospect, and it is intended to plant some willow trees on the border of the water. That portion of the north wing, which was recently erected, cost $60,000. The expense of the enlargement and improvements now in progress will be $100,000. The Hospital part of the enlargement will be completed in August, the dwelling parts will not be ready for occupation until November. Meantime the usual routine at the Hospital is not interrupted. There are as many patients there as is usual at this season of the year. The Surgeons hold their practical cliniques twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Professor Metcalf lectures every Tuesday and Thursday. The House Staff is composed of 12 physicians, who serve for one year, and are appointed semi-annually, six in April and six in October. Candidates for these appointments are examined by the Medical Board, by whom they are nominated to the appointing power, the Board of Ten Governors.

Bellevue Hospital is a public charity dependent upon and supported by a tax of the citizens of this City. It is under the control of the Board of Ten Governors, and invalids desiring to obtain admission must present a physician's certificate specifying the nature of their maladies. Emigrants arriving at this port are under the care of the Commissioners of Emigration, and none of them can obtain admission to the Bellevue Hospital until they have been here five years. All other persons, even emigrants who have just arrived at any other port than this, may become candidates for admission. The steamboat *King Philip*, employed by the charitable institutions of the City, stops at Bellevue dock twice a day, at 12½ P. M. going up, and 3 P. M. going down. The Hospital is well worth a visit. The statement of a cotemporary that Bellevue Hospital was "about to be turned into a large brewery" is, of course, entirely without foundation. On the contrary, the halting regiment which quarters there has very much less to do with hops than they think desirable.

Captains that are not Brutal.

There are, even among Liverpool lines, favorite ships, whose Captains allow of no abuse of their men, yet who preserve good order on board, and go and return without any trouble. These ships, which are exceptions to the general rule, are sought after, and their Captains are very popular.

In the California trade there is also here and there a Captain who gets along without maltreating his crew. One of the largest of these San Francisco packets has a Captain of this description: his crew was large, and on getting to sea he found they were an inferior set of men. His mate commenced knocking down, one with a heaver and another with a belaying pin, as was his custom in the Liverpool lines. The Captain called him aft and told him if he was seen to strike another man he would put him off duty. "If these poor devils don't know their duty," said the Captain, "teach them, but don't disable my crew, for I am anxious to make a good passage, and with a crew crippled by ill-treatment I can never do it." True to his instincts, however, the mate renewed his brutality towards the crew, and true to his word the Captain dismissed him from duty. From this time everything went well on board. The crew, if they didn't know everything, did their very best out of respect to the Captain, and the ship made a good passage to her port of destination.

Lost Boy.—A youth of about 18 years of age, having the appearance of a country boy, was brought to the City Prison from the Essex Market Station-House, on July 8th inst., charged with insanity. He is evidently laboring under some form of cerebral disease, and is so incoherent that all that can be learned from him is that his name is Anson Lee, and that he came from Windham to this City in company with James Lewis and George Steele, assisting them in driving their cattle; speaks of Prattville and Durham, (where he lived nine years,) and of Dea. Case and Barrett, and Mr. Lewis, Postmaster of Windham. His friends will obtain any further information by calling at the office of the Physician of the City Prison, Halls of Justice.

State Normal School—List of Graduates.

The exercises at closing of the term occurred on Thursday morning. There was a large attendance, and everything passed off delightfully. The following are the graduates of the twenty-fifth term:

Lucy A. Ashley	Kinderhook, Columbia.
Harriet Barnes	Rose, Wayne.
Fanny Baxter	Buffalo, Erie.
Ellen J. Bonham	Byron, Genesee.
Sarah Bray	Kinderhook, Columbia.
Lilly Brown	Albany, Albany.
Rebecca A. Calverly	Albany, Albany.
Hannah Catlin	Owego, Tioga.
Catharine Conde	Glenville, Schenectady.
Mary J. Daniel	Albany, Albany.
Orpha W. Dempster	Hounsfield, Jefferson.
Jane A. Dickson	Albany, Albany.
Frances J. Farrington	La Fayette, Onondaga.
Mary E. Fitzgerald	Goshen, Orange.
Henrietta L. Forman	New-York, New-York.
Lydia H. Gale	Watervliet, Albany.
Julia A. C. Harmon	Glenville, Schenectady.
Rebecca L. Hindman	Albany, Albany.
Mary E. Howell	Blooming Grove, Orange.
M. Calla Jones	Charlton, Saratoga.
Aristia A. Lansing	Albany, Albany.
Delia A. Lathrop	Lysander, Onondaga.
Leah A. Marsh	Whitesboro', Oneida.
Anna E. Oliver	Half Moon, Saratoga.
Lydia E. Payne	Auburn, Cayuga.
Caroline E. Phillips	Nassau, Rensselaer.
Isabella G. Rawson	Albany, Albany.
Mary J. Simpson	Albany, Albany.
Sarah Turner	Syracuse, Onondaga.
Fanny M. Weaver	Watervliet, Albany.
Hubbard H. Barrett	Lawrence, St. Lawrence.
Linus W. Clark	Denmark, Lewis.
Carlos Colton	Pierrepont, St. Lawrence.
Joseph G. Fox	Hillsburg, Jefferson.
Gilbert B. Hendrickson	N. Salem, Westchester.
Joel D. Loomis	Hanover, Chautauque.
John M. McLaughlin	Greenfield, Saratoga.
Henry A. Nichols	Ogden, Monroe.
Aaron E. Tuttle	Cape Vincent, Jefferson.
Henry A. Wilcox	Conquest, Cayuga.

The State Superintendent of Schools.—The new State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. H. H. Van Dyck, in company with Superintendent Randall, attended the Annual Examination of the pupils at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, on 162d-street, by the North River, on Wednesday. Mr. Randall read the annual report, and the Principal of the Institution conducted the examination.

Several of the pupils distinguished themselves in Mathematics and in their knowledge of various languages. Messrs. Van Dyck and Randall made brief addresses, and the occasion closed with strawberries and cream served to the numerous visitors present.

Messrs. Randall and Van Dyck yesterday spent the day in visiting Sixteenth Ward Schools Nos. 11 and 45 and Fifth Ward School No. 44.

It is Mr. Van Dyck's purpose to make an extended visitation of our City Schools after vacation, with a view to inform himself of their actual working condition, so as to enable him to act intelligently when the question of a reorganization of the legal basis of the system shall be submitted for the action of the Legislature.

The State Superintendent expressed himself strongly in favor of the measures now urged by the friends of education, to wit: the taking of an educational census, the reorganization of the primary schools, so as to make them available to all classes of children, with the early establishment of a Female Free Academy, with competent Normal School department for the professional training of teachers.

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.—Commencement day is Thursday, July 16. Prof. E. A. Huntington, D. D., of Auburn Theological Seminary, will address the Society of Christian Research, Sunday evening, July 12.

Hon. A. P. Willard, Governor of Indiana, will deliver the oration before the Literary Societies, and T. B. Aldrich, of New-York, the poem, Tuesday evening, July 14. Wednesday morning Hon. Wm. A. Allen, of Oswego, will address the graduating class of the Law School.

Wednesday afternoon Rev. Henry S. Clarke, D.D., of Philadelphia, of the class of 1837, will deliver the oration, Prof. Theo. W. Dwight the poem, before the Alumni. Wednesday evening a collation will be provided for the Alumni and friends of the College by the ladies of Clinton.

Mechanics' Institute.—The Philosophical Club of the Institute held a meeting on Wednesday evening. Mr. Glaze, in the absence of the President, occupied the Chair. The regular subject, "Engraving," was taken up, and some desultory discussion and statements were made by Mr. Roosevelt and others, without eliciting any startling information. It was decided to continue the subject to the next meeting, and that invitations be extended to Mr. Bogardus, the inventor of an engraving machine, and to Mr. Leslie, and to other eminent engravers, also to steel and copper-plate engravers, lithographers, and electrotypers, to give information on the subject, including the "History of Engraving," and the subject of "Counterfeiting Bank-Notes."

Zeta Psi's.—The annual convention of the *Zeta Psi Fraternity, consisting of the Chapters at* Harvard, Brown, New-York and Pennsylvania Universities, and Waterville, Dartmouth, Tufts, Union, Rutgers and Princeton Colleges, meet at the Lapierre House, Philadelphia, on the last Wednesday in July.

The Commissioners of Excise.

The Board met at 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, in the Court-room of the Common Pleas,—present Commissioners Kerr, Holmes and Haskett.

The following resolution, presented by Commissioner Holmes, was adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter the licenses granted shall be numbered irrespective of their character, commencing at No. 284, 248, being the aggregate of licenses granted up to this time.

Applications for storekeepers' licenses were granted as follows:—

Wm. J. Williams, No. 100 Front-street $30; Carpenter & Moore, No. 80 Eighth-avenue, $30; David Sampson, No. 265 Washington-street, $30; George L. White, corner of Ninth-avenue, Fifty-first-street, $30; Abram Polhemus, No. 361 Bowery, $30; Nicholas H. Jaralemon, No. 19 Pike-street, $30; David R. Allen, No. 76 South street, $30; R. H. & G. T. Timpson, No. 72 Broadway, $30; Peter Schuester, No. 461 Sixth avenue, $30; John J. Morris, No. 36 West Eleventh-street, $30; Laricon Hoppock, No. 86 Barclay-street, $40; Watson & Hardenburgh, No. 124 Warren-street, $40; James Butler, No. 325 Greenwich street, $30.

Application for storekeeper's licenses were granted as follows: Wilhelm Botts, No. 371 Broome street, $30; Henry Strauss, No. 15 Delancy-street, $30; Auguste Funk, No. 107 Elizabeth street, $30; Lombard Bawr, No. 177 Second-street, $30; Daniel Geiger, corner of Third-avenue and Ninth-street, $30; Francis Geiger, corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-first-street, $30; John R. Hamilton, No. 40 Front-street, $30; Edward D. Butt, No. 28 Avenue C, $30; Eliza Graham, No. 426 Canal-street, $30; Nicholas McClosky, No. 379 Washington-street, $30; Thomas Kelly, No. 343 Hudson-street, $30; John Kelly, No. 586 Greenwich-street, $30; Elijah Pendleton, No. 152 Church-street, $30; Bernard McCollum, No. 635 Washington street, $30; Henry C. Fling, Nos. 7 and 9 Murray-street, $30; John Van Norden, No. 142 West-street, $30; Charles Clemens, Forty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues, $30; Wm. Sharp, No. 25 Pearl-street, $30; John Leonard, corner of One-hundred-and-seventeenth-street and Third-avenue, $30; Philip Cearney, No. 321 Third-avenue, $30; Benjamin S. Moise, No. 845 Broadway, $30; Casper Markhart, No. 208 Third street, $30; Edmund Jones, corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, $30; Carlysle T. Weekes, No. 85 Nassau street, $30; Wm. Groenert, No. 55 Avenue A, $30; Alonzo R. Lamb, No. 176 Broadway, $30; John Sutherland, No. 18 Pine-street, $30; Isaac A. Moran, No. 177 Third-avenue, $30; Peter Maberger, No. 18 Chrystie-street, $30; George J. Brown, No. 473 Grand street, $30; Frederick W. Schmalde, Nos. 73 and 75 Chatham-street, $30; Edward R. Pye, No. 23 Fletcher-street, $30; Anton Roeckel, No. 56 Chatham, $30; Francis Burkhart, No. 249 East Eleventh-street, $30; Philip Vollman, No. 53 Attorney-street, $30; Louis Gros, No. 234 William-street, $30; Herman Krall, No. 158 Greenwich-street, $30; Peter Gruber, No. 156 Bowery, $30; Dennis Julien, No. 797 Broadway, $30; Edward Harrison, No. 179 Chatham street, $30; Frederick Dietz, No. 531 Broadway, $40; John Kezaus, No. 724 Third avenue, $30; Lawrence Kerr, Nos. 357, 359 and 361 Fourth-avenue, $40; Antoine Marriot, No. 98 Duane-street, $30; George L. Kessler, No. 475 Pearl-street, $30; George Moritz, No. 6 Division-street, $30; Jacob W. Graf, No. 338 Broadway, $30; Frederich Bornback, No. 13 Mott-street, $30; John Farrell, No. 198 Avenue C, $30; Daniel Carpoir, No. 18 Centre-street, $30; Henry Betten, No. 60 Duane-street, $30; Nicholas Dimond, No. 9 Beaver-street, $30; Thomas Lawrence, No. 12 Greenwich-avenue, $30; Frank Holleran, corner of Third-avenue and one hundred and fourteenth street, $30; John Patten, Jr., Nos. 172 and 174 Greenwich-street, $40; Arthur Boyce, No. 49 Whitehall-street, $30; Joseph Wengler, No. 157 Avenue B, $30; Wm. Roberts, No. 14 Oak street, $30; Adam Galtek, No. 79 Bowery, $30; John D. McKee, No. 243 Eighth-avenue, $30; Nelson Stewart, No. 320 Tenth-avenue, $30; Charles Felch, No. 130 Wall-street, $30; Franz Ruppert, No. 192 East Forty-fifth-street, $30; Edward Windust, Jr., No. 11 Park-row, $35; John J. Drehl, No. 188 Essex street, $30; Christian Jung, No. 3 Cortlandt-street, $30; Thomas Williams, No. 19 Greenwich-street, $30; Joseph Wallack, No. 164 Vesey-street, $30; Michael Landers, No. 161 Fulton-street, $30; Eleazer R. Fruell, No. [illegible] Broadway, $30; Johanna [illegible], No. 30 Christopher-street, $30; Christopher Bendinger, No. 32 Avenue D, $30.

The Board adjourned till next Monday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

United States Court of Claims.

CLAIM OF THE CHEROKEES, EAST, UNDER THE TREATY OF 1835.

J. K. Rogers, for self and 2,133 others, vs. The United States.—(On argument.) The petition was filed by Mr. Rogers, for himself and in behalf of Cherokees residing in States east of the Mississippi, numbering 2,133 persons, according to the census taken by the Indian Department in 1851.

The claim is for $92,000 [illegible], with interest at 5 per cent. from June 12, 1836, until paid, making now upwards of $170,000.

By the first article of the Treaty of 1835 with the Cherokees it was agreed by the United States to pay them $5,000,000 for their lands, &c.

The 12th article recognized the Cherokees who did not remove West with the nation, but became citizens of the Eastern States, as entitled to their due portion of all the benefits of the treaty, and among other things, to participate in the *per capita* distribution contemplated by the 15th article.

The removal effected by the treaties of 1835, and '36, and the act of June 12, 1836, led to difficulties between the new emigrants and that portion of the Cherokee nation which had been settled in the West, prior to 1835. These difficulties, with disputes between the Government and the Cherokees, as to what was chargeable to the five million fund, and what should be paid by the United States, led to the treaty of 1846, in which provision is made for quieting all disputes among themselves and with the Government. In pursuance of these provisions, an account was taken by the Auditor and Comptroller, which was adopted, with some modifications, and appropriations were made to carry it into effect, by the Act of Feb. 27, 1851. (9 Stat., 572.)

These claimants received their due proportion of this appropriation, and executed a receipt in full, according to the requirements of the Act.

But it is argued by the petitioners that they are not estopped from going behind this settlement to dispute the basis on which it was made: 1. Because by the 10th article of the treaty of 1846, "it is expressly agreed that nothing in the foregoing treaty contained shall be so construed as in any manner to take away or abridge any rights or claims which the Cherokees, now residing in the States east of the Mississippi river, had or may have under the treaty of 1835, and the supplement thereto." 2. Because the act in question only provides for receipts by the *Cherokee nation*, and does not require them from the individuals who have become citizens of the State. 3. That the proviso is repugnant to the purview of the statute.

The petitioner specifies the following as the errors of which he complains in that settlement: 1. That the United States received credit for the actual expense of subsistence, instead of at the rate of thirty-three dollars thirty-three cents for each Cherokee subsisted; (2) that the United States received credit for the actual expense of removal, instead of twenty dollars for each Cherokee removed; (3) that the United States were not entitled to credit on account of both spoliations and subsistence for more than six hundred thousand dollars, but they received credit for a much larger sum; and (4) that credit was improperly given to the United States for the expenses of the Committee appointed under the 12th article of the treaty.

It is not alleged that the sums, for which the United States obtained credit in their settlement with the Cherokees for spoliations, removal and subsistence, were not actually and in good faith expended.

Per Curiam.—Scarburgh, J.—Held: the petitioner belongs to the class of Cherokees contemplated in Article 12 of the treaty of 1835.

2. Having availed himself of the privilege of becoming a citizen of the State where he resided, he no longer remained an "individual" of the Cherokee Nation, and thereupon became entitled to a portion of whatever might remain to be distributed *per capita*, as provided for in the treaty, after deducting from the whole fund such sums of money as were properly chargeable thereto.

3. At the period when the treaty of 1846 was concluded, the petitioner had ceased to be one of the Cherokee Nation, and not being represented by any of the parties to that treaty, he was not bound by it.

4. The first proviso in the act of 1851 must be construed with reference to the treaty of 1846, and is properly applicable, as in terms it is declared to be, only to the Cherokee nation, or to the individuals then composing that nation.

5. If, therefore, the settlement which took place after the treaty of 1846 be unjust or erroneous in any respect, the petitioner, notwithstanding he has received his due proportion of the amount paid under the act of 1851, is still not barred from showing the error, or availing himself of any demand to which its correction may justly entitle him.

6. The effect of article 12 of the treaty of 1835 was to create an obligation, on the part of the United States, to remove and subsist all the Cherokees, except such as might elect, and be permitted, in the manner prescribed, to remove and subsist themselves; and the amount to be expended for removal and subsistence was limited only when the latter method of removal and subsistence should be adopted.

7. By the express language of the Treaty, the expense of removal and subsistence, as well as of spoliation, was to be borne by the treaty fund; and if the removal was effected and subsistence provided for by the United States, then the amount actually expended therefor, but if by the Cherokees themselves, then the sum of $53 33 per head, was to be deducted from that fund.

8. The course pursued, as well by the United States as the Cherokees, under the treaty of 1835 and its *supplement*, as regards the questions at issue, presents not a single instance in which they have concurred in an interpretation of that treaty different *from that which is authorized by its language*, understood in its ordinary sense.

9. The expense of the Committee appointed under art. 12 of the Treaty, *was a proper charge against the* Cherokees. Although appointed by the mutual agreement of the parties, that Committee did not represent the United States, or act in their behalf, or render any services for them. The United States, in concurring in its appointment, did nothing more than agree to recognize it as an authorized agent of the Cherokees.

10. The facts set forth in the petition do not furnish any ground for relief, and an order to take testimony is refused.—*Abstract of Opinion.*

The petitioner was permitted to file an amended and substituted petition, in the place of his original petition, and the case was reargued. The Court, thereupon, sustained their previous judgment, rejecting the claim of petitioner.

CLAIMS UPON AN ALLEGED CONTRACT WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY IN RELATION TO WATER-ROTTED HEMP.

David Myerle vs. The United States.—(On trial.)—In 1840 the claimant entered into a contract with the Navy Commissioners to furnish a quantity of water-rotted hemp, on certain terms. In 1841 he made another contract with the same Board, also for the delivery of water-rotted hemp.

It was not contended by the claimant that these contracts have been performed on his part, or that he has any cause of action against the United States arising out of any failure on their part to perform the stipulations in the contract. The claimant alleges, that the liability of the United States depends on a verbal contract, made between himself and the Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Paulding) in the year 1839. The deposition of Mr. Paulding has been taken in this case by the claimant. Mr. Paulding states, that while he was at the head of the Navy Department, the claimant called on him with reference to certain improvements he had made in the machinery for manufacturing cordage; that perceiving the claimant to be an intelligent and enterprising man, he suggested to him that it might be advantageous to him to engage in the business of water-rotting hemp, and that the claimant stated, that although he did not believe the *occupation to be dangerous* to those engaged in it, yet being then engaged in a profitable business, he was unwilling to relinquish it for one which he foresaw would be attended with almost insurmountable obstacles, and a failure in which would involve him in great pecuniary loss. The Secretary then assured the claimant that the Department would take care that he should be recompensed for any loss he might ultimately sustain in consequence of a failure of the experiment; and he states that he made this promise solely in the hope of being instrumental in conferring a great benefit on his country, and under a full conviction that, if he remained in office he would redeem his pledge, without transcending his powers, or violating any existing law. He says further, that the claimant, being influenced, as he believes, by these assurances, as well as by motives of patriotism, acceded to his proposition, and a contract was entered into with him for two hundred tons of American water-rotted hemp; that the claimant made no application for a contract; that the proposal came from the Secretary; that no advertisements for proposals were issued, nor was any security demanded for the fulfillment of the contract, as the whole affair was considered as an experiment, made with a view to settle a question of great national importance. Mr. Paulding says, also, that his object was to remove the prejudice against the process of water-rotting, and demonstrate the practicability of producing a domestic article, equal to the first quality of Russian hemp.

Other testimony, to a large amount, was taken in this case, from which it appears that no attempt was made by the Government to supply the Navy with American water-rotted hemp, prior to the above engagement with the claimant in 1839. Subsequently to that year the process of water-rotting was introduced into Kentucky, and it was in consequence of the claimant's efforts to break down the prejudices against it. His operations convinced the community that water-rotting hemp was not unhealthy, and induced many persons to engage in the business. Many feared that it would create a pestilence, and public meetings were held for the purpose of inducing the claimant to discontinue, and threats were made of tearing down his works, if he did not discontinue his experiments.

Although a portion of the hemp prepared by the claimant was rejected by the Navy Department, he still continued to encourage other persons to carry on the business. He even found difficulty in preparing locations for his pools, and was compelled to pay double price for the hemp he used, and for hands necessary in prosecuting his experiments. The water-rotted hemp furnished by the claimant was stronger than the Russian, although not so clean. One-quarter part of all the hemp used in our Navy now is American water-rotted hemp.

Subsequently to 1846, when Mr. Myerle abandoned the business, on account of the difficulties from the Government in the frequent rejections of his hemp, there was an abundance of American water-rotted hemp in the market, and the foreign article was almost excluded from the market. Lieut. Porter, of the Navy, testified that in his official and friendly intercourse with the officers of the Navy connected with this subject, they regretted that the Government pursued so rigid a course towards the claimant, in so often rejecting his hemp, and thought a more liberal policy should be adopted towards him.

Per Curiam. Gilchrist, C. J.—Held: The Secretary of the Navy could not bind the United States by his promise to indemnify the claimant for any loss he might sustain by making the experiment whether American water-rotted hemp could be successfully introduced.

2. It is in substance the appointment of an agent of the United States to exercise his own discretion, subject to no limitations, and personally responsible for no losses, except such as might happen in consequence of his own bad faith.

3. It was not a contract for the delivery of hemp to the United States; it was merely a contract to indemnify a citizen for an experiment which might or might not result in a national benefit.

4. The power is not only not given to the Secretary in terms to make such a contract, but it cannot be derived from, nor is it incident to any authority specifically given by law. (The act in [illegible], relating to contracts by heads of departments, [illegible] act of March 2, 1809; 2 Stat., 536.)

5. The claimant has no legal cause of action against the United States.—*Abstract of Opinion.*

The Court add: "It is difficult to estimate with accuracy what sum it would be equitable to pay a person under these circumstances; but if Congress should be of opinion that justice requires that the claimant should be indemnified to any extent, it is for them to determine the amount. The evidence shows that an active and enterprising man of business became embarrassed in his circumstances, and was deprived of the just and fair profits of an honest occupation, by his efforts to promote a matter of national concern. We submit the whole matter to the consideration of Congress for such action as they, under all the circumstances, shall consider just and equitable."

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Bertha Buschkill, a German girl, sixteen years of age was, charged with kidnapping a male child, eight months old, belonging to George Rhode, residing at No. 75 Avenue A. The facts of the case have been fully published in the Times. According to the defendant's story, she was seduced by a young man who afterwards deserted her. A child was born which she lost,—whether it died or was stolen, did not appear. She met her seducer and demanded that he should marry her. He promised to do so if she could produce the child. She wandered about the streets for some time to find a child of the proper age and sex, and at last met with a little girl seven years of age, nursing Mr. Rhode's infant. She sent the little nurse into a store to buy candy, promising to hold the child till she came back, but immediately went off with it to her residence at Stratton-port, Long Island, whither she was followed. Mr. Rhode, after a fearful flight, regained his child, and gave her into custody.

These facts were fully proven yesterday in the evidence. The Jury found her guilty, but recommended her to mercy. In consideration of her youth, Judge Russell suspended judgment, and allowed her to depart, after reading her a well deserved homily. During the whole of the trial she wept bitterly.

James Howell, aged 29 years, born at New-Bedford, Mass., a machinist by occupation, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. On the 16th of May, he stole from room No. 83 Astor House a valise, the property of John H. Hand, containing wearing apparel valued at $85. He pawned the goods at No. 121 West Broadway. Sentence will be passed on him to-day.

John Smith, aged 21 years, born in Ireland, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault, with intent to commit highway robbery. On the 3d of July he robbed Andrew H. Brown of a silver watch, at the corner of Division and Market streets. Sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

William Henry, aged 24 years, born in Ireland, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault, with intent to do bodily harm. On May 6th he stabbed Peter Parker in the back with a carving knife. The prisoner and complainant were waiters in Moss' Saloon, corner of Bowery and Bayard street. Sentence to-day.

James Moore, aged 23 years, born in New-York, pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree. On June 14, he broke into the house of Eunice Allen, No. 73 West Forty-fourth-street, and stole sundry articles of plate. Sentence to day.

Michael Costello, aged 19, born in New-York, and James Johnson, aged 17, born in Buffalo, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. They were charged with grand larceny. They picked Mrs. Brayton's pocket, on May 9, at the corner of Houston-street and Broadway, of a porte-monnaie, containing $24. Sentence will be passed to day.

James McGlorney, aged 14 years, born in Ireland, and John Norman, aged 14, born in New-York, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. On the 25th June they broke into the house of Jabez H. Hazard, and stole sundry articles worth over $100. On account of their tender years, they were sent to the House of Refuge.

Winifred Sullivan was placed at the bar charged with stealing three dresses and a mantilla, worth $75, from Mrs. Sarah Dinsmore, on June 20. Mrs. Dinsmore has a husband living, and as the property in the indictment was said to be her property, while, in the eye of the law, it was her husband's, the indictment could not be sustained, consequently the case fell through, a married woman being incapable of holding property. A formal verdict of acquittal was taken.

The Court will try several cases, and some of importance, to day.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N.Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Friday, July 10, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are heavy and drooping. Pearls, $7 56¼@$7 62½; Pearls, $7 75@$7 81¼ ₩ 100 lb.

COTTON—Exhibits no new feature. The demand is tame, but prices are very firm.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Middling	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
Middling Fair	14¾	15	15¼	15¾
Fair	15¼	15¼	15¾	16

COFFEE—Is in fair request at full rates: Java, 16¼c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 12c.@13c; Jamaica, 12½c.@13½c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13¼c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.; Costa Rica, 12¼c.@14½c. ₩ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are quite scarce and are needed, at $4 87½@$4 [illegible] ₩ cwt. Mackerel and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and declining, the supply, here, exceeding the requirements of buyers, who, being in the main home dealers, purchase only such lots as they immediately need, looking for lower prices. Sales: 6,700 bbls., in lots mainly within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 20@$6 30
Straight State	6 35@ 6 45
Extra State	6 50@ 6 80
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 35@ 6 50
Superfine Ohio	6 40@ 6 50
Fancy Michigan	6 40@ 6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 60@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 70@ 9 25
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 20
Extra Genesee	7 50@10 00
Extra Missouri	7 65@10 25

Canadian is still dull and drooping. Sales have been reported of about 650 bbls., in lots, at from $6 90@$8 for low to very choice extra ₩ bbl. Southern is more abundant, and is in moderate request, at declining prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,200 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 @$9 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand and is firm, at $4@$5 for Fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady at $4 @$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 1,817 boxes Sicily Lemons at $1@$1 60; and 1,636 boxes do. Oranges at $3 50@$3 80 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and quiet, yet steady. Sales, 10,250 bushels, including ordinary Western Red, Spring, at $1 50, and new white Southern at $1 66, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in request, and is worth $1 10@$1 15, ₩ bushel. Sales, 3,650 bushels. Oats are salable and steady at 64c.@66c. for Western; 58c @63c. for State; 60c @64c for Jersey; 58c.@63c for Canadian; and 55c.@59c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at full prices. Sales, 35,000 bushels, at 80c.@85c. for unsound; 83c.@84½c. for mixed; (nominally) 85c.@95c for yellow, and 87c @95c. for white, ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive and nominal.

HAY—There were 800 bales River bought, at 65c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are more sought after and are quoted a shade higher, with a reduced supply, especially of prime, available.

HOPS—Sales have been reported of 46 bales last year's crop at 9c.@12c., mainly within the range, ₩ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of 75 tons Scotch Pig, chiefly at $31, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LEAD—Is dull and nominal.

LEATHER—Sole is in good request, especially Hemlock-tanned, which commands very full prices. Oak tanned is firm.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues limited, at quoted rates: Porto Rico, 60c @67c.; Cuba Muscovado, 50c @56c; Clayed Cuba, 50c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., 70c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is sparingly offered, and is in good request, including common at $1 95@$1 97 ₩ 310 lbs., and other qualities at former quotations. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is moderately inquired for, and is generally worth 48c., cash, ₩ gallon.

OILS—All descriptions are lightly dealt in, at old rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is without any important change. Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at $23 75@$23 85 for Mess, and $19 15@$19 30 for Prime, ₩ barrel. Cut Meats are in demand, and are worth 10¾c.@11¼c. for Hams, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal at 11¼c.@13c. ₩ lb. Lard is even more inquired for, at former prices. The transactions since our last consist of about 740 bbls. and tierces, mostly fair to prime, at 14c.@14½c. ₩ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 180 bbls., at $16@$17 for repacked Western Mess and $17 50@$21 for extra Western do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef $28 @$30 ₩ tc. Beef Hams $22@$23 ₩ bbl. Butter is plenty and heavy at 16c.@20c for Ohio; [illegible] to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at [illegible] ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues in demand at full rates—$4 37½@$5 57½ for ordinary to strictly prime, ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Crude are brisk, holders having partially conceded ⅛c. ₩ lb in prices. The demand is mainly for refining. The sales of the last two days comprise 1,400 hhds. Cuba at 9½c.@10¼c.; 130 Porto-Rico at 9¾c.@11c; 750 Melado at 7c.@7½c.; 300 English Island on private terms, and 600 boxes, Havana at 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb. The refining business derives some stimulus from the reported increase, by the Treasury Department, of the drawback allowed on loaf sugar exports. This drawback was only 1¾c.; it is now said that henceforward it will be 2½c. ₩ lb.

The operation is made to correspond with the increased cost of raw Sugars.

TALLOW—There were [illegible] lbs. prime sold at 11¾c.@12c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—The demand is good, chiefly for Oolongs, but parcels available are not salable, however. Hence business is restricted.

TOBACCO—There is more inquiry for this article, but transactions are still limited by the high claims of owners. Sales since Wednesday last: 118 hhds. Ky. at 13¼c.@16c.; 34 bales Havana, 37½c.@ 2c.; 38 cases seedleaf, 8c.@20c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is in request at 28½c., but is generally held at 29c. ₩ gallon. Sales light.

FREIGHTS—Exhibit no really new feature. To Liverpool, Cotton, ₩ 5d @6c ₩ bale; Flour, 2d @2d. ₩ bbl; Grain, 2¼d.@3d. ₩ bushel; Beef, 6d @6d. ₩ tierce; Resin, 2s6d @2s9d. ₩ bbl.; and heavy goods 7s 6d @12s 6d. ₩ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The City Sunday School Society of the M. E. Church will hold their quarterly meeting in the Willett-st. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, July 13, at 8 o'clock. Interesting addresses on the Sabbath School cause will be delivered by Rev. F. S. De Hass and others. The friends of Sabbath Schools generally are invited to attend.

☞ Rev. M. H. Wellman, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Greenpoint, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, July 12. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. Wolcott, of St. George's Church, at 10½ A. M. Rev. Mr. Paddock, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, at 3½ P. M.

☞ Rev. S. A. Baker will continue his discourses on the Immortality of the Soul, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Congregational Methodist Church, corner of Lawrence and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. Preaching as usual morning and afternoon, at the usual hours. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Free Church—St. George's Chapel, corner Beekman and Cliff sts.—Rev. J. H. Hobart Brown has accepted a call from this parish, and will enter upon the duties of his ministry on SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend. Services every Sunday at 10½ and 3½.

☞ "Lessons from the Lost River."—First Free-Will Baptist Church, worshiping in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Rev. D. M Graham, Pastor. Subject TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, as above. Lecture in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers invited.

☞ Scotch and Irish Presbyterians will find Public Worship conducted in the Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., as in their own country. Rev. Joseph Sanderson, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School meets at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

☞ Church of the Covenanters, Brooklyn.—Rev. J. R. Thompson, of Newburg, will preach in the Church of the Covenanters (Reformed Presbyterian,) corner of Atlantic and Bond sts., Brooklyn, throughout the day, SABBATH, July 12. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ John-street First M. E. Church, John-st., between Nassau and William sts. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING by Rev. Tobias Spicer; in the EVENING by the Presiding Elder. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ The Absurdity and Idolatry of the Mass. —Rev. Dr. MacNamara and Missionary friends will (D. V.) resume the consideration of the claims of the Romish daily-Mass Sacrifice, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Mission Church, 20 h-st., between 1st and 2d avs. All are respectfully invited.

☞ The First of a series of Lectures on topics of the greatest interest to every man, woman and child, will be given in the Hall of the Metropolitan Academy and Gymnasium, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near Washington-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

☞ Mulberry-street, now Fourth-avenue.—Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. F. L. Prentice; in the AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. J. C. Pershing, of the Pittsburg Conference.

☞ Duane-street M. E. Church, (between Hudson and Greenwich)—Rev. B. M. Adams, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 3 P. M. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Samuel Presly—Will preach on next SABBATH, 12th inst., in the Presbyterian Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. David J. Patterson, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

☞ Memorial Church.—Rev. Theo. A. Eaton, Rector of St. Clement's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

☞ Baptist Church at Continental Hall, 34th-st. and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Strangers and friends are welcome; also, volunteer teachers are invited.

☞ The Third Presbytery of New-York will meet, according to adjournment, in the Session Room of the Mercer-street Church, on MONDAY July 13, at 9 o'clock A. M. O. B. BIDWELL, Clerk.

☞ Christian Spiritualism.—Rev. T. L. Harris will preach TO-MORROW, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Dr. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, preaches TO-MORROW MORNING, in Norfolk-st. (Rev. Dr. *Armitage's*) Church, corner of Broome and Norfolk sts., at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon service at 3½ o'clock.

☞ *Elder J. V. Himes will preach in Freemasons'* Hall, No. 600 Broadway, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3. Seats free.

☞ Universalist Church, Orchard-st., near Broome. Services at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. L. Hatch will preach in the Morning and Evening.

☞ Rev. S. A. Corey will preach in the 5th-av. Baptist Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

☞ Rev. J. F. Walker, of Vermont, will preach at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, morning and evening.

PERSONAL.

MR. JAMES HANDY JOHNSON, MRS. Emeline Reese and Mrs. Elizabeth More, now or formerly of Jersey City, will hear of something to their advantage by applying to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., No. 61 Greenwich-st., New-York, or any one acquainted with the address of the above parties, will confer a favor by communicating the same to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO.

DRY GOODS.

LAST DAY FOR CHEAP DRY GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Close their Canal-st. store this evening for builders to commence pulling down on Monday next.
GREAT BARGAINS
In Lawns, Organdies, Barege Robes, Silks, Shawls, Ribbons and still a large assortment of uncommonly cheap embroideries.
No. 205 (old No. 60) Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
GREAT SALE OF PARIS MANTILLAS,
20 PER CENT. BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION,
at the
UNITED STATES MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
Nos. 45 and 47 CANAL ST.
The undersigned having concluded to extend his premises in order to meet the demands of his rapidly-increasing business, and finding that the extensive alterations will compel him to close his establishment for a period, on the first of August, has concluded to close out the balance of his magnificent stock at a reduction of
FULL 20 PER CENT. BELOW COST,
in order that the whole may be disposed of by that time.
Ladies, remember another opportunity like the present will not again occur, of procuring very richest goods at prices within the reach of all.
United States Mantilla Emporium,
Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st.
WM. B. McKENZIE, Proprietor.

MANTILLAS—
Our stock is now
Being offered at an immense
Reduction in price
To close the season.
Paris mantillas,
No. 361 Broadway.
GEORGE BULPIN.

THE "IPHIGENIE" CIRCULAR,
A new and beautiful garment,
In black and white check,
at $8.
A large variety will be opened
on Monday June 29,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

THE "BERENICE" CIRCULAR AT $5.
Novel in style and material,
Being of beautiful clouded Nankanett,
Will be opened on Monday, June 29,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING WRAPPERS—
In black and white check,
$2 50, $3, $4.
BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

McCORMICK & SIMPSON
Will offer for the next ten days, commencing MONDAY, 13th inst.,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS AND RIBBONS,
At greatly reduced prices. Ladies in pursuit of these goods will find it advantageous to call at No. 128 6th-av., opposite Jefferson Market.

CHINA, CALCUTTA, MANILA AND EAST India Goods, wholesale and retail. A full assortment can only be found at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway. N.B.—Am. Indian fancy work, &c.

CLOTH CUTTINGS.—SEVERAL TONS FOR sale immediately, by D. DEVLIN & CO., cor. Broadway and Warren-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL [illegible] [illegible] Apply to the American and Foreign Employment Association, No. 16 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR ONE HUNDRED servants, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 15 [illegible], Brooklyn [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable [illegible] calling at No. 271 Bowery, [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a highly-respectable Protestant man [illegible] Bowery to-day or Monday.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-rate cook [illegible] to go in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook [illegible] Apply at No. 236 West [illegible] between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN young woman [illegible] Call at No. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN [illegible] situation to do chamberwork [illegible] Call at No. 18 [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman in a country store. Address HENRY, office of this paper.

HARDWARE.—A YOUNG MAN, HAVING had some ten years' experience in the [illegible] trade, wishes a situation as salesman. [illegible] best of references [illegible] former employers. Address, for one week, J. C., No. 90 Hammond-st., corner of Bleecker-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A smart, intelligent boy [illegible] an able-bodied man, as porter. Address JONES, at the office of the *Daily Times.*

WANTED—A GERMAN OR IRISH GIRL TO DO the housework of a small private family [illegible] per month. Apply at No. 123 East Broadway.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY AT NO. [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD MILLINERS, AT No. 80 Amity-st. None but competent [illegible] apply.

CHORISTER WANTED.—A CHORISTER IS wanted to lead the singing in a Baptist Church in Brooklyn. Apply to Box No. 789 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in West 14th-st. [illegible] 1561 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY of three persons, having a new cottage and fine lots on Pacific-st., near Clove Road and Fulton-av. [illegible] board an American family of 3 or 4 persons [illegible]

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. A good modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood [illegible]

BOARD.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON SECOND floor to let, with board [illegible] or single gentleman, at No. 71 [illegible]

No. 143 MADISON-STREET.—A PRIVATE family [illegible]

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, TWO unfurnished rooms [illegible] 57 Union-place.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board, suitable for families, at No. 8 [illegible], near Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY. —The proprietor of the American Hotel [illegible] [illegible] WM. [illegible] JOHNSON, Proprietor.

SUMMER [illegible]—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now open for the reception of guests [illegible] make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. [illegible] (Formerly of the [illegible] House) N. Y. Fairfield, June 26, 1857.

NASSAU HOUSE—GREAT NECK, LONG Island Sound—Steamer CROTON [illegible] Peck-slip [illegible] Terms, address Capt. KNAPP as above, or ALLEN & EDWARDS, No. 80 Barclay-st.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.—[illegible] ready for the reception of visitors. Communication by Morris and Essex Railroad from foot of Cortlandt-st.
CHARLES STRINGER, and D. A. CROWELL, Proprietors.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL, GUILFORD, CONN.—The above well-known House is now open for the reception of company [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD AT FARM HOUSES IN the vicinity of Glen Cove, can be had, by applying to HENRY C. VALENTINE [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON THE line of the New-Haven Railroad [illegible] four children, aged from 4 to 12. Address [illegible] New-York Post-Office [illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY of 4 persons [illegible] Address J. L. S., Box No. [illegible] General Post-Office.

BATH HOTEL.—SEA SIDE.—A DELIGHTFUL Summer residence will be open for transient and permanent boarders, on (or about) the 15th inst.

SUMMER BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY, near the Neptune House [illegible] Address [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTE LOST—ON THE 8TH DAY OF JULY, 1857, a note drawn by JEPTHA A. JONES, indorsed by BENJAMIN T. ROBBINS, JOHN T. ROBBINS and THOS. H. ROBBINS, dated May [illegible], at three months, for $[illegible], made payable at the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn. All persons are notified that payment of said note is stopped.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF Thursday, the 9th inst., in West Broadway, a GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, No. [illegible], Joseph Johnson, Liverpool, maker. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked to whoever will restore said watch and chain, on application at the Times office. Pawnbrokers and jewelers please stop the above.

EXCURSIONS.

FREE EXCURSION TO NEWBURGH.—SANTA CLAUS AND 4 BARGES—Wednesday, July 15, 1857, to all who buy $1 worth of goods at the Mechanics' Shirt Store. [illegible] be had at the Mechanics' Shirt Store, No. 306 Grand-st. Leave [illegible] East River, at [illegible]

CORSETS.—MME GERARD, CORSET, WAIST [illegible] of her removal from No. 84 Amity to No. 211 Thompson-st., near Bleecker.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions [illegible] [illegible] Broadway [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our special Kansas correspondent, in a letter dated Lecompton, June 30, states that Governor [illegible] had just returned from Paoli, where he had been to attend the land sales. The Governor, the Secretary, and Governor BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, made speeches at Paoli to the people with the most satisfactory result.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 8th inst., has received information from Leavenworth, which is very late, and discredits the silly stories set afloat up the river of the defeat of Colonel SUMNER's command, with the loss of one hundred and fifty men, by the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes. On Sunday last no such information had been received at Fort Leavenworth by General HARNEY, and he gives no credence to the story.

The United States Deputy-Marshal and his assistants, in custody of the Sheriff of Clark County, Ohio, on a charge growing out of the recent attempted arrest of fugitive slaves, were, on Thursday, discharged from custody.

[illegible] have fallen victims to the late [illegible] of them, Mr. THOMAS SPARKS, a special policeman, and the other a man named MYERS, [illegible] was merely a spectator of the conflict. SPARKS died from a blow on the head with a bludgeon, and MYERS from a gun-shot wound in the side. Inquests upon the bodies will be held to-day by Dr. PERRY.

The Board of Aldermen, at their meeting last evening, adopted the report of the Committee on Police in favor of transferring the Station-houses to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. A similar resolution came in from the Councilmen for concurrence, but the Board refused to concur, because the transfer of the Chief's office was named in it.

The Board of Councilmen did not succeed in forming a quorum on Friday evening. It was arranged that a special call should be made for a meeting of the Board to-day.

The Metropolitan Police force have already discovered that they can be useful in promoting the public health. C. MCLAUGHLIN and JAMES HA[illegible] were yesterday arrested by officers of the Twenty-first District, for violating ordinances in dumping dirt in the streets.

The Police Commissioners made only four appointments yesterday, including that of Justice C. J. WARREN to the position of Property Clerk. The special force is yet retained.

The authority of the Police was resisted on Thursday night in the Eleventh and Nineteenth Wards. The officers fought manfully, and used their clubs so effectively that the ruffians were in each instance compelled to withdraw without effecting their object—the release of prisoners.

AUGUSTE PAROT, who escaped to this country, and was arrested on a charge of having been concerned in the frauds upon the Northern Railroad in France, goes back to-day to Southampton, in charge of Deputy Marshal THEODORE RYNDERS, unless some new manœuvre for preventing him is successful. To add to the interest of his eventful [illegible], he yesterday married the lady who had [illegible] with him for several years, and by whom he had had two children. The ceremony was performed in the French Catholic Church, named St. Vincent de Paul, by Rev. PERE LAFONT.

In view of the clean and healthy condition of the [illegible] Ward, its principal streets were illuminated last night.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the Street Commissioner's controversy was continued. The order directing Mr. DEVLIN to deliver the books, &c., of the office of Mr. CONOVER, was settled. It was immediately served upon Mr. DEVLIN, who refused to obey it, on the ground that the writ was not legally issued, and that the *Mayor had told him not to give the books to any one.* Mr. [illegible] then asked for an order of arrest against Mr. DEVLIN, for contempt, in refusing to obey the order. At this juncture Mr. BRADY produced a writ of *certiorari*, issued by Judge DAVIES, ordering Judge PEABODY to send all the proceedings pending before him to be reviewed by the General Term. This, of course, prevented any further action at that time. The case was adjourned, to allow His Honor time to decide upon what course he should pursue. Subsequently, Mr. CONOVER's counsel obtained from Judge DAVIES an order to show cause why the *certiorari* should not be vacated. The motion will be argued before Judge DAVIES, at 10 o'clock to-day.

Certain interesting proceedings before Recorder SMITH, yesterday, may account for the fact, that men are sometimes willing to be even Constables, and that some will serve the City in that capacity do not starve upon their fees.

WILLIAM WOGAN and JOHN WAGON, two of the Sixth Ward rioters who made an attack, on the night of July 5, on the house of PATRICK MCMAHON, at No. 97 Cherry-street, and flung bricks and flourished pistols freely, yesterday gave bail before Recorder SMITH in the sum of $1,000 each to appear for trial at the present term of the Court of Sessions. MICHAEL WOGAN, a brother, gave $500 bail to keep the peace six months.

Lieutenant ODENAHE and Surgeon IRELAND, of the British captors of the *Panchita* as a slaver, were yesterday arrested by a Deputy Sheriff. Mr. CHARLES FOWLER and CHARLES EDWARDS, Esq., signed the bail bonds, and so this curious matter stands for the present.

THE BAD MANNERS OF YOUNG BULL.—There is a good deal of significance in national nicknames; they are the natural produce of national manners; and, if their appropriateness were not acknowledged, they could not be popularly used. Every one feels the force of Johnny Crapaud, as applied to the universal French nation, though it would be easy enough to prove the injustice of the appellation. As for John Bull, it is beyond cavil or question. Every Englishman confesses its fitness. The idea of civility and good breeding could not possibly be associated with such a name. John Bull may have a thousand sterling and sturdy virtues, but politeness is not one that he can lay any claim to. As the old bull bellows the young one learns, and young John Bull shows himself a true son of his sire. The London papers have given an account of the behavior of the Under-graduates at Oxford on the occasion of the annual commemoration of the founders and benefactors of the University, which took place on the 24th ult., when a great number of distinguished guests were invited to be present. The Under-graduates, according to custom, took possession of an upper gallery in the theatre where the Commemoration was held, and began to make vociferous remarks, not only upon every person present whose name was known to them, but on all sorts of people; and as the names of the persons were called out who were complimented with degrees, they were made the subjects of every species of rudeness, complimentary and otherwise. Among those who were equivocally complimented by the under-graduates, was Mr. DALLAS, our Minister, who appears to have been regarded by these young Bulls as not entitled to a courtesy because he represented a Government which countenances Slavery. These youngsters are not the people of England; but they represent them, and being permitted to give a loose to the impressions they have imbibed from their [illegible], they blurted out their opinions with a degree of rudeness and an utter disregard of the proprieties of civilized society which the rudest part of our people could not be guilty of. But it was all considered a good joke, and laughed at accordingly. It was thoroughly English, hearty, obstreperous, downright, blunt and bullish. In reporting the rude conduct of the young Bulls some of the English journals seemed to be unconscious that they had been guilty of any impropriety; and, taking an English view of the case, they had not. But such conduct, on such an occasion, in any other part of the world would be looked upon as savoring of indecency. At Oxford it was simply jolly and English.

Where is the South?

Thanks to certain parties and persons in the Southern States, the settlement of the Kansas question seems likely to involve the settlement of another and not less important question.

It is about to be decided definitely and emphatically, what the "South" is and where we are to look for her. It is about to be distinctly made known to this country, and to the world, what is the temper of the Southern States of this Confederacy—what place they fill in the system to which they belong, and what interpretation they put upon the solemn words of loyalty and patriotism.

In the last Presidential election the Northern States contended for the principle of universal freedom. They fought for the maintenance of the intrinsic rights of freemen to the possession and the profitable use of the vast unappropriated territory of this continent. No considerable portion of the people of the Northern States went into the last conflict with any other purpose. As understood by the North—by the most intelligent, powerful and responsible classes of the North—the conflict was not a conflict of Abolitionism against Slavery—it was a conflict of Freedom against Slavery—a contest involving not retro-active influences upon the past, but prospective influences upon the future. The Southern States arrayed themselves against Mr. FREMONT and the party of which he was a candidate, nominally and in appearance, because they believed their vested rights to be endangered.

In respect to Kansas, which was the great point of appeal for either party, the South professed not an absolute intention of establishing Slavery in Kansas, but a determination that the question of establishing, or not establishing, Slavery in Kansas should be left an open question to be decided by the people of the Territory. In a word, the South professed to adopt the platform of the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, by whom the following resolution was passed as the sense of the party:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, *acting through the fairly* EXPRESSED (not implied) WILL *of the majority of actual residents*, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

With this resolution before them, the Southern people voted for the candidate of the Convention in which it was passed.

We opposed the candidate of that Convention. We held, and we still hold, that a policy restricting the extension of Slavery is the only safe and honorable and pacific policy which can be adopted by the people of this country; that it is a policy traditional from the great days of the Fathers of the Republic; that it is the only policy which can conciliate permanently the rights of the South with the instincts of the North. But when the candidate of a party professing a very different policy was elected to the Presidency, he ceased to be for us a candidate to be opposed, and became a President to be observed, criticized and judged. He became the legally recognized head of the nation, demanding respectful attention and impartial justice from all good citizens.

In relation to Kansas what has this President done? In the midst of many acts of which we could not approve, he has performed some—and these the most important—which prove him resolved to secure to the true people of Kansas a voice in the settlement of their domestic institutions. Everything goes to show that if such a voice is secured to them, they, in the exercise of their sovereign rights, will make Kansas a Free State. Has the South any right to complain of this? When the South professed Republicanism, did the South mean Despotism? When the South called on the country to leave to the people of Kansas the settlement of their own system, did the South mean that Kansas should rule herself, *provided* she chose to rule herself into Slavery? We have a right to ask these questions. They are provoked by the language of men and of journals which claim to represent the Southern people by the action of conventions, by the letters of ambitious Congressmen. They are provoked by such extravagancies of insolence as the following, which we extract from a journal recently established in Richmond, Virginia, a journal which arrogates to itself the title of the "*South*," and so assumes to speak for the people of that section:

"By the sudden and most shameful treachery of an appointee of the Administration, the South is menaced with the loss of every advantage which we thought to secure by the repeal of the Missouri Restriction. For, not only has WALKER delivered Kansas into the hands of the Abolitionists, but he wages war upon the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and threatens to deny the South the security and equality that were anticipated from the policy of Federal non-intervention. Appealing to his sense of personal honor, to his grateful recognition of the important service which he received from the South in the hour of his most urgent necessity, to his pledges and his principles, to the circumstances of his position as the impartial representative of the party, the State Rights Democracy entreated Mr. BUCHANAN to give some assurance that WALKER's course in Kansas is not determined by the instructions or ratified by the approbation of the Administration. And this is not the feeble invocation of a few obscure editors or querulous politicians. With a harmony of utterance which implies an equal unanimity of popular sentiment, and with an energy of remonstrance which reveals an aroused and resolute spirit, the entire Democratic press of the South, with a few insignificant exceptions, accompany their denunciation of WALKER's conduct with a demand for some exculpatory explanation on the part of the Administration. Nor is that all: the Democracy of Georgia [illegible] sippi, after the maturest deliberation [illegible] solemn manner, declare their emphatic [illegible] tion of WALKER's policy, and a [illegible] expectation that the President will [illegible] by some signal act which shall serve as a disavowal of all responsibility for his conduct. This is the universal sentiment of the South."

"Is it so, indeed," we ask. Journals like the Richmond *Examiner*, emphatically deny that it is. We are most anxious to accept that denial. For the South is on its trial before the country—the South and not the President. It is that is now called upon to vindicate its loyalty and to display its patriotism. The breakers before us are grim enough. We can pass safely through them only by the exercise of the highest virtues on the part of all who control the opinions and the sentiments of the great sections of our common country. Is the age of national faith, and of national patriotism past indeed—or does some hope still remain to us of deliverance from the frenzy of faction and the blind ferocity of fanaticism?

A New Phase of Philanthropy.

There are all sorts of ways of celebrating festivals, and all sorts of people celebrate them, but we think the State officials of Indiana have chosen the oddest way and the oddest people to celebrate the glorious Fourth of July that ingenuity has yet hit upon. At Jeffersonville, in the State Prison of Indiana, the convicts, we are told by the Louisville *Journal*, were granted a holiday, on that day, had a banquet served up to them, and were entertained in the evening by foot-races and an oration. The festival commenced by an address from Dr. MEASE, of Greene County, sentenced to imprisonment for life for murder. We presume he owed this distinction to the fact that he was the greatest scoundrel in the jail, and that seeing that if strict justice had been dealt out upon him, he would never have seen this Fourth of July at all, he was presumed to enter more keenly than others into the enjoyment of it. His speech, we are told, was "an exceedingly creditable production, and abounded in good advice to his fellow convicts. A sumptuous dinner was then served up, under the supervision of Mrs. MILLER, the lady of the Warden. This to men accustomed to no other bill of fare than bread and meat, was of course a great feast. After dinner a dance came off in one of the large halls." At the close of all a choir of prisoners sang "My Own—My Native Land."

The Louisville *Journal* thinks all this "an exceedingly praiseworthy affair, and honorable to those who got it up and superintended it," and pronounces it, though "a wonderful anomaly," "by no means inconsistent with the ideas of progress prevalent in this age." We think, on the contrary, plausible and winning as the affair appears on the outside, that it is by no means creditable to any body concerned in it, and is about as mischievous a precedent as could well be established. That it is not inconsistent with the ideas of progress prevalent in certain quarters, we fully admit, because there is progress of all kinds and in all directions. Progress in the direction of prison festivities we think progress backwards. The rage for turning gaols into penitential palaces, and treating convicts as the honored guests of the nation, we think has gone quite far enough. The movement for prison reform which HOWARD began three-quarters of a century ago, was based upon a sober and enlightened philanthropy, and was set on foot by revelations of cruelty and suffering at which the whole world stood aghast. Every single evil of which HOWARD complained has been done away with. The mass of convicts both here and in England are now-a-days much better off as far as their physical condition is concerned in prison than they are out of it. There is an amount of moral instruction lavished on them which might save thousands of honest men from ruin, for the one rogue it leads to repentance. They get line upon line and precept on precept, and we are sorry to say the results have not been satisfactory. In England, since the abolition of the system of transportation, and the adoption of our system of long terms of imprisonment, the strongest inducements have been held out to convicts to mend their ways and their manners. One-fourth, one-third, or often so much as one-half of their sentence is remitted to men who distinguished themselves by their good behaviour. In the vast majority of cases this indulgence has proved a premium on hypocrisy. The "ticket of leave-men," as they are called, have in general become the terror of the community after their liberation, and the public is clamoring loudly for a return to the old system of a strict and rigorous infliction of the full punishment meted out by the Courts. The fact is that there is a very general feeling gaining ground that benevolent people can do far more good in endeavoring to keep honest men from becoming knaves, than to make knaves honest. Modern philanthropy—the sound and enlightened philanthropy which looks beyond the momentary gratification of maudlin sentiment, is beginning to turn all its strength to saving the weak from temptation. The hardened scoundrels by whom our jails are filled are entitled to wholesome food, wholesome cells, as much hard labor and as little animal enjoyment as possible. The thoroughly criminal population can only be kept in check by terror; and for the benefit of those of them who have not as yet fallen into the hands of justice, but may do so any day, it is most desirable that prisons should be associated with ideas of restraint, privation and toil, and with such ideas only. No gleams of light, such as "holidays," "sumptuous dinners," "dances and orations," should ever be suffered to flit across the path which the burglar, swindler, or assassin is pursuing. To make felons, headed by a convicted murderer, sharers at the public expense in the celebration of the great triumph of rugged honesty, unflinching courage, and heroic self-denial, achieved by our forefathers eighty years ago, is an insult to the millions of brave hearts in the Union, who are tramping through life without a stain on their honor. The only way in which a thief or cut-throat can appropriately commemorate the birthday of the nation he has disgraced, is by sitting in sackcloth and ashes, because on that day, more than on any other, he is reminded that he has forfeited by his rascality all share in the noblest heritage ever transmitted by a great generation to a great people.

REAPPOINTMENT OF OLD POLICEMEN.—The Metropolitan Board of Commissioners have yet to make known their intention in reference to the policy which they intend to pursue touching the appointment of members of the old police. But we can hardly believe that they will embarrass themselves by deciding that no reappointments can be legally made. The provisions of the law are so ambiguous and contradictory, that, whether so intended or not, the Commissioners are left to the exercise of their own discretion in the matter; the public voice seems to warrant the more humane and politic course. There were many honest, capable and well-deserving men who remained on the old police, who were neither politicians nor lawyers, and who knew no better than to obey the order of those under whom they had always served, and who would be just as faithful and obedient to the new as they were to the old authorities. It would seem to be as unjust as it would be impolitic to reject the services of so considerable a number of men who have been already tried, and of whose fidelity there can be no doubt. These are the rank and file, the privates of the force. As for the Captains, who had better opportunities of knowing what was right, and who chose to stake their positions on the chances in favor of Mayor WOOD, for the sake of conciliating that person, they cannot expect to be treated with the same degree of lenity that is claimed for the men who served under them. And yet, there are among them so many capable fellows that it is a pity the department should not be able to have their services. But they must suffer from being found in bad company; and, as they clung to the Mayor in his rebellion, they must be content to share with him in his defeat.

Who is Responsible?

Upon FERNANDO WOOD must rest a large share of responsibility for the scenes of riot and blood which disgraced our City a few days since. Months ago he usurped powers belonging exclusively to the Judiciary, set up his judgment against that of the Legislature, decided the new Police Law to be unconstitutional, and resisted its execution by force. Nor was he satisfied with pursuing this guilty path alone. Hundreds of men—members of the old Police—were seduced by his counsel to follow his pernicious example, and set the law at defiance. As a natural consequence, the City was for weeks kept in a state of continual irritation, most disastrous to its peace, and preparing its people, in the surest way possible to be devised, to look upon insurrection and riot with indifference if not approval.

This condition of affairs continued until the decision of the Court of Appeals took from the Mayor the last pretext for his illegal course. Unfortunately, the decision was not rendered until the eve of the Fourth of July—a time when experience has taught us to expect excesses among certain classes of our citizens, leading to disorder, and requiring prompt and vigorous interference of the Police to prevent its becoming serious and uncontrollable. The Mayor's vexatious proceedings had rendered it impossible to organize the Metropolitan forces efficiently prior to this time,—and he saw the necessity of disbanding the Municipals as soon as the decision of the Court of Appeals was rendered, thus leaving us without any efficient, well-trained force. The practical results were two: First, the Metropolitans were not strong enough to encounter and conquer the mob at the beginning; and, second, the spirit of rebellion infused into the rabble by the conduct and example of our City's Chief Magistrate, during his months of defiance of the new Police force, robbed the latter of the moral power which usually appertains to acknowledged officers of the law. Instead of their authority being respected, the Metropolitans were set upon with great fury by the mob, at whose hands they suffered severely. If Mayor WOOD can look at this picture with complacency, charging none of the blood and suffering of the 4th and 5th to his own account, his conscience is more conveniently seared than we are prepared to believe.

No man was more competent than the Mayor to foresee these sad results of his misguided course. Trouble on the 4th of July was generally anticipated by those who had reflected upon the state of feeling growing out of the Police contest. It would be no compliment to the Mayor's intelligence, to say that he did not share in the apprehensions. Certainly it was not too much to expect that, when forced to yield to the law, he would do so gracefully, and endeavor to retrieve his false step by increased efforts to preserve the public peace against the natural consequences of his own folly. He did no such thing. On the contrary, when he issued his sullen order disbanding the force he had led, without pay, to disastrous defeat, he took special pains to deny the Metropolitans the use of the station-houses, the clubs needed for defence, and, above all, of the police telegraph. To render the chapter of obstacles complete, even the City alarm bells, by use of which it has been customary to signal the military force when wanted for duty, were declared within the exclusive control of the Mayor, and so not available for this laudable purpose. Without organization, weapons of defence, station-houses, or means of communicating instantly between different parts of the City, what wonder that the Metropolitans were unable to preserve the peace? Had Mayor WOOD not forgotten altogether his duty as an officer and a citizen, he would have hastened to put the new force in possession of all these needed elements of efficiency, even though for a day or two only; and public sentiment ought and will hold him accountable for the disastrous consequences of his failure to do so.

POLITICAL SERVILITY AT THE SOUTH.—Independence of opinion is about as dangerous a commodity for a man to keep about him down South, as it is in Naples or Paris. The tyranny of the Slaveocracy is not a whit more tolerant than that of the Spanish Inquisition two hundred years ago. The course of the Southern Press towards ROBERT J. WALKER, since he went to Kansas, is a warning to other politicians who have the courage and the patriotism to act according to the dictates of a patriotic judgment. The following piece of precious blackguardism is a specimen of the manner in which Governor WALKER is treated by his once Southern friends. It is from the Vicksburg *Sentinel*:

"ROBERT J. WALKER.—Our Democratic State Convention has in no measured terms condemned the course pursued by this man as indicated in his Inaugural Address as Governor of Kansas. And he richly merits the severest castigation which could possibly fall to the lot of a political Judas. Mississippi had done him great honor. She had made him her representative in the Senate of the United States. It was this political elevation which gave him political consequence, and eventuated in his being selected from Mississippi as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. At the end of his term, the Ex-Secretary located in Washington City, still in the South. Latterly the President of the United States has made him Governor of Kansas Territory, and his first act was one of treason to the South. He has encouraged Abolitionism, given an incentive to the Free Soil fanatics still farther to insult, outrage and rob the South, and dares to intimate that the Administration approves the act. FRANKLIN PIERCE appointed REEDER and GEARY, and removed them for cause. JAMES BUCHANAN [illegible] him. The [illegible] of [illegible] distinguished gentleman [illegible] in treating of this subject: 'ROBERT J. WALKER is [illegible] dog, and we should be the first to kick him!'"

MORE [illegible].—We have already [illegible] instances of the influence of the bad example set by Mayor WOOD in disregarding the constitutional authorities of the State, in the refusal, yesterday, of Mr. DEVLIN, the usurping Street Commissioner, to obey an order of Judge PEABODY. Mr. DEVLIN, who is no lawyer and whose opinion on a question of law nobody would think of regarding, founds his refusal upon his pretended disbelief of the correctness of the Judge's opinion. This is one reason given by Mr. DEVLIN, and another is that the Mayor advised him not to obey the Judge. This is doubtless the true reason for DEVLIN's contumacy; but, taken in connection with Mayor WOOD's speech in Hamilton-square on Thursday night, it is the strongest reason of the two. In his public speech the Mayor told his friends that they must obey the law whether they liked it or not, but in private, it seems, he was advising his man DEVLIN to snap his fingers at the order of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and to take the law into his own hands.

Seamen's Wages, Shipping Agents, and Boarding Landlords.

The attempt to abolish advance wages, which have placed the sailor, hitherto, wholly in the power of the landsharks, and sent him to sea naked and without motives to good conduct, will succeed or fail according as there is union, or the lack of it, among the ship owners. New-York, Boston and Philadelphia have bound themselves to carry out the plan, but if we are correctly informed, there are already symptoms of wavering among the Boston merchants. Whilst in New-York they are trying to adhere strictly to the plan from the 1st of July, in Boston they still consent to pay the orders of sailors in favor of landlords, ten days after the ship sails, six weeks' board for voyages to the East Indies, and four weeks for voyages to Europe; equal to $24 in the one case and $16 in the other. This is only another way of paying advance wages—a mere evasion—and is paying really more at that than has been the custom in New-York; a month's advance being the general rule. They promise, however, to abolish even this on the 1st of January. But it is doubtful if they will be as able to do it at any future time as easily as now; at present, seamen are comparatively plenty, whereas in the Winter so many go South to escape cold weather, that there is always a scarcity, and wages are high.

New-York merchants are having a variety of difficulties to contend with. The boarding-house keepers have associated together to resist the rule. The coasting fleet employ a large number, but will be bound by no rule. Those vessels which are sailing in the Liverpool and London packet lines, but which are not owned in New-York, these also consider themselves free to pay advance wages.

There are of the Liverpool liners now ready to sail and coming under the rule, the ship *Columbia*, with her crew all shipped at $17 per month; the *Patrick Henry* has commenced to ship her crew; the *Webster* has not yet begun to ship. The *Constitution* is owned in Liverpool, and will not, therefore, be held to the rule. The *Devonshire*, London packet, has no crew yet. The *R. C. Scranton*, for Antwerp, has no crew. At one of the principal shipping houses we are told that there has never been any trouble with seamen going to California, Australia, East Indies, or South America, in fact from none except Liverpool and Havre ships; the reason is, that the best class of ships are employed in these trades, and there have always been of late strong motives for seamen to ship to these countries.

The task of shipping a crew for a first-class Liverpool ship is herculean, for two out of every three of he shipped "run" after agreeing to go. For instance, the ship *Australia*, bound for St. John, N. B., required only twenty men, but thirty-three were actually shipped before twenty were secured, the balance deserting after signing the articles; the ship *Atlantic* required twelve men, but twenty-five were shipped, thirteen having "run."

There should be some laws, these skippers insist, compelling seamen to go in the ship after they have signed the articles. A law of the State, also, appointing four or five first-class shipping agents in this City, requiring bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties, and giving them sole charge of the business, would greatly serve the interests of all concerned. If a like system were adopted towards the keepers of sailors' boarding houses, requiring of them licenses, and restricting these to a sufficient number of respectable persons, they believe it would drive outsiders and landsharks out of the business, and thus protect the sailor and benefit the shipowner. At present, a large capital is required by first-class shipping agents to carry on the business, on account of having from $500 to $2,000, according to circumstances, to advance to each vessel's crew, for which they get a check after the vessel sails. For the use of this money they receive nothing, because the shipper is pa'd so much per man shipped, without any regard to the amount of wages advanced; so that under the new system they would make just as much money, without the necessity of a large capital. This, among other things, makes the reputable shipping offices in favor of no advance. There were 84,000 men shipped during the year 1856, from the port of New-York alone, exclusive of a large number shipped for the coastwise trade.

In Buffalo the "no advance" system is strictly practised for all crews for lake navigation.

Academy of Music.

One of the most remarkable houses we have ever seen at the Academy of Music assembled last night, to witness the performance of that terribly-popular opera, the "Trovatore." Long before the hour of commencement every desirable seat in the building was filled, and impatient agitation for the conductor manifested itself. The curtain rose on a perfectly dense mass of human beings, all eager for the opera, and determined to enjoy it at any hazard. Such a spectacle in the dog days we have never experienced, and even in the wildest times of the regular season it has not been exceeded. It was found necessary to suspend the sale of tickets, and it is said that five or six hundred people were turned from the doors! This in July!

We feel a peculiar pleasure in mentioning these facts. Madame LA GRANGE, whose enterprise is thus crowned with success, deserves all that the intelligence and liberality of the public can shower upon her. She has worked valiantly for the position she enjoys, and it is but right she should gather in the fruits. But apart from mere kindliness, she is entitled to all the patronage she enjoys. The company under her control is excellent, the artists tried and reliable, the conductor modest and efficient, the chorus powerful and the performances smooth and satisfactory. With the single exception of Madame SONTAG's Castle Garden campaign, we have never had a better Summer company. The thousands who fill our hotels seem to be aware of this fact.

The performance last night more than satisfied every one, and the well-placed applause showed that Madame LA GRANGE's happiest efforts were those which gave most pleasure. The opera was generally well given, which is all we need say of a work that has so often, of late, occupied our attention. On Monday (the last subscription night) DONIZETTI's "Lucretia Borgia" will be given.

Personal.

THE ST. LAWRENCE DISASTER.—The body of an unknown child was picked up on the banks of the St. Lawrence, a short distance from Quebec, on Tuesday, making the *two hundred and forty-seventh* recovered victim from the burning of the steamboat *Montreal*.

We are furnished, says the Boston *Traveller*, the following extract from a letter from Senator SUMNER, dated at Paris:

"I should have acknowledged your letter at an earlier date, but I have not been well, and have had no heart to write. Out of my short stay here I have lost four weeks, during which I have been most of the time confined to the house. But I am better now, and I believe I am in the way to complete recovery, though I feel that many months must elapse before I regain my old strength."

NAVAL.—Purser E. D. REYNOLDS, U. S. steam frigate *Mississippi*, has resigned his commission in the Navy of the United States.

[illegible]

The following public notice [illegible] to-day.

[illegible]

[illegible] decided to hold HOLMES to bail in $500, to take his trial at the Court of Sessions, of Richmond County, in September. Upon the trial, there was no attempt to disprove the facts alleged, but the defence set up was that the Quarantine regulations were unconstitutional; the Judge, however, held the [illegible] to be legal, the Quarantine legal, and that the refusal on the part of HOLMES to render assistance when called on by the officers, was a misdemeanor. The defence set up in the former hearing, that the Metropolitan Police were acting without authority was abandoned.

SEGUINE'S POINT.—The Commissioners of Emigration will not receive the new Quarantine Hospitals until everything is in complete order for the reception of patients, which will not be for two or three weeks to come. On Thursday, a fine liberty pole was erected at the Point, 75 feet in length, and the American Ensign displayed thereon during the day. The policemen now find the fish very plenty, of which they use large quantities, and thus economize in provisions. It has been incorrectly stated that the force stationed to guard the State's property there are provided for by the State; this is a mistake, as they find their own provisions, procuring them, in part from Keyport; they own a sail boat, which they use in crossing over for this purpose, and for fishing. As a general thing the men begin to feel the confinement and monotony rather irksome, and they would prefer a change; though they intend to stick out their time of service cheerfully so long as required to do so. Their situations, necessarily, makes living very expensive, and they assert that they can save nothing upon the present pay.

The following rules are placed on board every vessel that arrives at Quarantine, by the Health Officer:

RULES TO BE OBSERVED ON BOARD OF ALL VESSELS DETAINED AT QUARANTINE.

1. Quarantine colors must be worn in the main shrouds of all vessels at Quarantine, until the commander shall be furnished with a bill of health—and a light must be hoisted at night.

2. All persons whatever, belonging to a vessel at Quarantine, are strictly prohibited from going on shore, except at the Health Office wharf, unless by permission of the Health Officer.

3. All persons whatever, belonging to a vessel at Quarantine, are forbid to take on board [illegible] any person who did not arrive in such vessel; and all passengers or other persons who live on shore are also prohibited from going on board their own vessels, except by permission of the Health Officer.

4. All communication between vessels put under Quarantine is expressly prohibited.

5. No boat shall be permitted to come on shore without an officer in it, and only between sunrising and sunsetting, unless in cases of distress or sickness, and all boats must be alongside or on board by sundown. The bell of the Health Office [illegible] be rung ten minutes before sundown, to give notice to all boats to go off to their respective vessels.

6. On Sundays, all boats must put off to their vessels by 10 o'clock in the morning, when the bell will be rung to give such notice; and the boats must not come on shore again before 6 o'clock in the evening.

7. No boat or craft is permitted to go alongside of a vessel at Quarantine, and no person is permitted to board a vessel at Quarantine, or to hold any communication or dealing with her crew or passengers, for any purpose whatever, without a written permit from the Health Officer.

8. Provisions and other necessaries, intended to be sent on board of a vessel at Quarantine, must be embarked from the Health Office wharf only, except the Health Officer grants a special permit to proceed to any other wharf.

9. No rum or spirituous liquors shall be sent or taken on board of vessels at Quarantine, except an order from the commander of the vessel, signed by the Health Officer.

10. Commanders of vessels are accountable for all irregularities committed on board their respective vessels, and for the conduct of such of their people as they may send on shore; and if any person shall elope from their vessel, a report thereof must be immediately made to the Health Officer.

11. Universal cleanliness must be preserved on board.

12. Wind-sails must be constantly kept up in each hatchway, and trimmed to the winds, except on account of the weather, or discharging the cargo.

13. The bilge-water must be completely pumped out at least twice a day, and water from alongside to put in the pumps, until the water so pumped out shall be clear and free from any offensive smell.

14. All foul wearing apparel and bed-clothes of the steerage passengers, and all wearing apparel and bed-clothes of the officers and seamen, must be washed and aired; the beds emptied and the ticks washed, when the filling may be put in again, if it is in good condition.

15. No refuse beds or bedding, or other material, must be thrown overboard from any vessel under or subject to Quarantine; and the master of each and every said vessel is hereby notified to burn such refuse material immediately on arrival.

16. The forecastle and steerage to be scrubbed, scraped, and then washed throughout with a solution of chloride of lime.

17. All infractions of the foregoing rules will be punished as the law directs, viz.:

"Every Master of a vessel subject to Quarantine, or visitation by the Health Officer arriving in the port of New-York who shall refuse or neglect, either to remain with his vessel at Quarantine during the period assigned for her Quarantine, and while at Quarantine, to comply with the directions and regulations prescribed by law, and with such as any of the Officers of Health, by virtue of the authority given to them by law, shall prescribe in relation to his vessel, his cargo, himself, his passengers, or crew, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

R. H. THOMPSON,
Health Officer.

To Improve our Seamen.

Ship-owners must either pay better wages, so that riggers and longshoremen will be induced to go to sea, or they must carry boys. In two or three years the supply of men will then be in excess of the demand, and the whole system will then be under their control. Many ships now go to sea without a boy on board. The reason they give is that it takes as much to feed a boy as it does a man, and as soon as he learns seamanship he will run away. The E line of London packets carries more boys than any other line; the *Northumberland*, for instance, carries six boys in a crew of eighteen. All the Captains of this line are said to have been Connecticut boys, having shipped when young, and passed through all the grades until they reached command. Capt. E. E. MORGAN, one of the principal owners of the London line, entered service as a boy, and is now at the head of one of the most flourishing packet lines in the United States.

GENERAL JACKSON'S GOLD BOX.—The joint Committee on the award of General JACKSON's gold box, sat in the City Hall on Friday—Alderman BRENNAN in the Chair. A communication signed by upwards of eighty names, comprising all the officers of the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers, was read, in which it was strongly urged that the box ought to be given to Colonel WARD B. BURNETT, and warmly eulogising his services. The Chairman said he had no particular knowledge of the Colonel; he then alluded to the high encomiums passed on him by Major General SCOTT. Alderman WILSON said that certificates of fitness for any position were easily procured. The question was, who was the man that had manifested the greatest amount of personal bravery? It must be recollected that the Colonel was a political man; various Generals recommended him out of courtesy, but had they looked lower into the ranks, they might have found very brave men well worthy of the honor. Public notice ought to be given of the intended award to the bravest. Many a poor fellow with one arm, or one leg, was entirely ignorant of the matter.

It was determined to advertise the affair three or four times, and that the Committee meet again next Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. The box in question has been imagined to be just a small box. It is no such thing. It rather resembles the boxes in which the freedom of a city is generally presented in European cities. It is about 10 inches long, 7 inches wide and 7 inches deep, and the material alone is worth $1,000. It was presented to the General in this City immediately after his elevation to the Presidency.

A BROKER COWHIDED IN WALL-STREET.—GARRET T. TRAMBLE, a Broker, doing business at No. 7 Broad-street, was cowhided in Wall, near Broad-street, yesterday forenoon by a man who charged him with insulting one of his (the cowhider's) lady acquaintances. TRAMBLE, after being severely "punished" about the face, retreated into a restaurant. His assailant followed after and renewed the assault, but the by-standers interfered and put an end to it. The aid of the police was not invoked. The affair created in the vicinity of its occurrence a great deal of excitement.

MR. JAMES J. JARVES, a well-known citizen of Boston, has offered a reward of $500 to any "Medium" who shall disclose the means by which spiritual phenomena are produced, so that he, or any one of ordinary intelligence and physical power, shall be able to produce the same.

How to Know An Anglo-Saxon.

[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: I read in your issue of yesterday a communication from "An Irishman," who is extremely anxious to know what are the peculiar characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon. Now, I am anxious to have my Celtic friend enlightened on this subject, and shall offer him a few plain directions by which he may be enabled to distinguish him in future without the least difficulty whatever.

To begin, the Anglo-Saxon is in height about six feet, length of backbone in proportion, which has a beautiful double curve, (see Guy's Anatomy) and great strength. His complexion is florid; his hair flaxen or brown; his eyes blue or hazel; his teeth long, strong and white; his forehead broad and high; his lips finely carved and firm; his nose aquiline or Roman, (not a pug;) his feet small, his muscles large, his carriage majestic, and his presence serene and commanding.

Morally and politically his characteristics are quite as striking. He reveres his God; loves his friends and his country—is frugal, cautious, grave, generous and sincere. He is not a member of a Dead Rabbit Club or a Roach Guard. He is neither factional nor clannish. He despises both the leadership of the bully and the leading-strings of the political demagogue. He detests corner grog-shops, shuns rows and noisy gatherings, and never confesses to a priest. He is industrious and economical, losing very little time from business, and does not spend his money foolishly, by which means he is enabled to lay by something for a rainy day. He is a poet, statesman, mathematician, painter, sculptor and sage; and all these in the completest acceptations of the terms. The earth swells proudly beneath his tread; the lightnings of Heaven shed a halo over him, and its thunders ring his applause. To him the stars are brighter, the moon fairer, the sun more brilliant, the days shorter and hope stronger than to any other person of any other race on the face of the globe.

My Celtic friend wishes to know why the Celts, or Irish and Sclaves are not mentioned in history in connection with the conquest of the ancient Britons by the Saxons and Angles. The reason is plain enough; because there were no Irish or Sclaves connected with that enterprise. (See Brown's Original Races, Smith's Ethnology of Great Britain, and Gibbon's Works, together with Milton's Paradise Lost.)

I would state, in reference to the inquiry of "An Irishman," whether the Celts are to be elbowed out, that they are not, but that the Anglo-Saxon is to absorb the Celt—to swallow him. Is "An Irishman" answered?

Now, if this pleasant writer will take these plain directions in his hand, and walk through any of the respectable streets of this City, he will doubtless be enabled to find a few Anglo-Saxons, both male and female, and without the possibility of mistake on his part, which, I presume, will greatly relieve his mind.

ANGLO-SAXON.

Kansas Affairs.

AFFRAY IN LEAVENWORTH—THE CITY RECORDER KILLED—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

From the Quindaro Chindowan.

During the election at Leavenworth, on Monday afternoon, an affray occurred at the First Ward polls, in which JAMES T. LYLE, the city recorder, was killed by WILLIAM HALLER. Several other persons were engaged in the affair, directly or indirectly; but though a few shots were fired, no one else was injured.

HALLER is a young man about 25, a native of Portsmouth, Ohio, and a watchmaker by trade. He came to Kansas before any serious difficulties had occurred; settled in Leavenworth, accumulated some property, and commenced doing a prosperous business. As far as we can learn, he was industrious in his habits, gentlemanly in his deportment, and universally esteemed. When the troubles broke out, he acted only on the defensive; but was prompt at all times to avow himself a Free-State man; his bearing was brave and manly, and on two or three occasions he interfered in difficulties and preserved the lives of Free-State men at the imminent peril of his own. This, of course, made him a marked man. He was repeatedly arrested, and his life threatened; he was kept prisoner for several days, and while in custody was deceived into giving a deed of trust of the property he had accumulated, (supposing the instrument to be simply security for a debt of about $380 which he owed a Pro-Slavery man,) by which he was afterwards stripped of every dollar he had in the world; he was subjected to many other indignities, and finally driven, with his family, by violence, out of the Territory.

LYLE was of about the same age. He was a Kentuckian and a radical Pro-Slavery man, and as he had been very prominent in all the outrages committed upon HALLER, there was still some personal feeling between them. LYLE had many warm friends among his associates, and when not excited, had the bearing of a courteous, well-bred gentleman; but he was exceedingly obnoxious to the Free-State men, from the many outrages he had participated in. It was he who shaved the head of poor PHILLIPS, and assisted to tar and feather him. Whether he was with the party which murdered PHILLIPS, we are not certain; but he was one of the company that cut BROWN to pieces with hatchets, and it is said that he even offered indignities to his bleeding corpse, by spitting upon the face.

Under ordinary circumstances we might refrain from giving the details of such a transaction, until after the official investigation. But the recent acquittal of FRY—his hands still reeking with innocent blood—shows that courts of justice in Leavenworth are sometimes turned into a farce. We do not apprehend, therefore, any serious danger of interfering with the course of justice, by giving all that we have been able to learn of the affair.

At the polls EZE MOORE offered one of the Pro-Slavery ballots to a German. He instantly tore it up, asking, "Do you suppose I will vote that ticket?" MOORE commenced cursing the German; the border-ruffian element began to gather; and HALLER and MITCHELL determined to protect the German from violence, told him to stand his ground. LYLE turned then to HALLER, with "What the h—l is the matter to you?" or words to that effect. The affray ensued, and LYLE was fatally stabbed. The witnesses for the prosecution already examined, swear point blank that they saw no weapons drawn or used by LYLE. Several other parties, however, who witnessed the transaction, state in private conversation that LYLE not only drew a knife, but that he had been exhibiting it menacingly about the polls during the day; that in this affray he first made a pass at HALLER, which was unsuccessful, and that he had not recovered from the impetus of the intended blow, which swung him around until his side was towards HALLER, when HALLER stabbed him. Should such testimony be elicited, it will, of course, involve flat contradiction between witnesses for the prosecution and those for the defence.

The affair caused the most intense excitement. HALLER was immediately arrested by the Sheriff, placed under a guard consisting entirely of Pro-Slavery men, and taken to the Mayor's Office. Throughout Monday night, the whole town was at fever heat, and every one anticipated an outbreak. Pro-Slavery men pronounced the act a deliberate and wanton murder, and threatened loudly to take HALLER out and hang him. This threat would unquestionably have been carried out, but from the fact that the Free-State men were out by hundreds, armed with Sharpe's rifles, muskets or revolvers, and wearing expressions of countenance which showed that any violence to the prisoner would be followed by a terrible vengeance. *They had not forgotten the Fugit case.* Many were armed on the other side, but the Free-State Party were decidedly in the majority. Through the whole night they guarded the prisoner's guard, and prevented an outbreak. HALLER'S preliminary examination commenced on Tuesday. On Wednesday evening, (the time of our latest intelligence,) the excitement seemed to be subsiding. One man attempted to draw a knife upon HALLER, while he was being conducted from the Court-House to his lodgings; but fortunately he was instantly restrained. HALLER'S political and personal friends were still on guard, day and night, and stated that they should acquiesce in any decision given by a jury of unbiased men, after an impartial trial; but that any attempts at irregular and violent proceedings, would be resisted and punished, to the bitter end.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 8.

We hear from Kansas that on Saturday evening last, the case of HALLER, charged with the murder of LYLE, was brought to a termination on that day, by the committal of the accused to the guard-house at Fort Leavenworth. There was a large crowd of people in attendance upon the examination, many of them armed with pistols. The friends of LYLE were resolved that the murderer should not escape, and the Republicans were equally resolved that HALLER should not be harmed. At this crisis Gov. WALKER appeared, took the prisoner from custody after the examination for the day had closed, and sent him, under safe conduct, to Fort Leavenworth. In this decision of the Governor there was general acquiescence. It was supposed that the case would be closed on Monday, and that the accused would be sent to jail to await his trial. In all other respects the country is quiet, and Governor WALKER is making great headway in the affections of the people.

The Reported Massacre of United States Soldiers.

The *St. Joseph Journal* of 2d instant contains the following:

"Captain DIXON came down on the United States steamer *Mink*, yesterday morning, and reported the loss of many of our soldiers, in a conflict with a very large body of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, two hundred miles west of Fort Kearney.

The messenger who brought the news reached St. Marys on last Saturday. His name is VELLAINDERE; an old French trader, whose statements are perfectly reliable. He stated to Captain DIXON, Colonel CARPY, and others, that eleven days before, he had left Colonel SUMNER, who told him that he had sent one hundred soldiers and fifty teamsters a little in advance of his main body, when they were attacked by a large body of Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, and all were slain; that he intended to proceed directly in pursuit of the enemy, and would not pause until he had revenged the loss of his comrades, and punished the savage hordes who had butchered them."

The Pacific City (Iowa) *Enterprise*, of July 2, adds the following in confirmation:

"A trader has just arrived here from the mountains, bringing the startling and terrible intelligence that an entire detachment of the United States troops, (cavalry) consisting of one hundred privates, two officers, and thirty teamsters, en route for Salt Lake, had been attacked by the Cheyenne Indians at Ash Hollow, and every man of them slaughtered! He gives no further particulars, nor is he able to give us the names of the officers or men.

P. S.—Since the above was written, a train of emigrants from Salt Lake has arrived. They corroborate the distressing intelligence brought by the trader above referred to, but are unable to furnish us with any additional particulars. We shall look with much anxiety for the details of this horrible massacre."

Another Case of Seduction by a Pastor.

From the Pittsburg Commercial Journal of July 8.

In the early part of the month of June, facts were put in our possession tending to prove almost beyond a doubt that a minister of a Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Allegheny City, was guilty of having seduced a young girl from Missouri, who had been placed under his care by a parent to educate. We therefore published the bare fact, leaving out all names, however. A day or two after the reverend gentleman called upon us, and entered into a long and detailed statement, endeavoring to establish his innocence of the charge; but as the explanation was not deemed sufficient by us to warrant a contradiction, we declined complying with his request to recall what had been previously stated.

Since that time, corroborative testimony of guilt has almost daily been pouring in, but we have refrained from making an *exposé*, or even further mention of the matter, both for the sake of the girl and her relations, and also the pastor and his congregation, hoping that it would be arranged and justice done without the necessity for such a proceeding. But as the case will undergo investigation by the Presbytery of Allegheny of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, which meets to-day, July 8, at or near Freeport, Armstrong County, for the purpose of trying their suspected brother, and deciding upon his guilt or innocence, and as affidavits were yesterday made before Alderman STEELE, of this city, by the persons who saw the two in the same bed together, on board the steamboat *Iowa*, we feel called upon no longer to shrink from laying before the public the facts in our possession, and the names of all the parties concerned.

The injured girl's name is SARAH HENDERSON, aged about sixteen years, and her father, (J. C. HENDERSON,) with the remainder of his family, are now residing in Lexington, Mo., but were formerly of this city. Rev. T. J. SIMPSON is the minister, and he has been pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Allegheny City for a number of years. In fact, he built it up. He also holds several other responsible positions in the C. P. Church. Mr. S. is considered to be an eloquent preacher and good theologian, but has always borne a reputation for indiscreetness in associating with the ladies, and it is said he promised to marry several of them, but as yet he remains a bachelor of some thirty years.

Miss HENDERSON was placed under his guardianship by her parents to educate, he kindly offering to defray the expenses of tuition. She has been attending the Waynesburg (Pa.) Female College a long time, but Mr. SIMPSON went out for her in the month of May, to go with him to pay a visit to her relations, as he had to attend the meeting of the General Assembly at St. Louis, Mo.

The gentleman went to Captain DEVENNY, of the *Arctic*, at this port, two days before she was advertised to start out, and represented where he was going, and asked the privilege of coming on board at that time, as staying at the Monongahela House was very expensive. The request was granted. Mr. S told the clerk to register the names as Rev. SIMPSON *and lady*, which was done, and the couple occupied one state room two nights before the boat left the wharf. Before leaving—on some pretence, we forget what—Mr. S got another state room, and had a young lady quartered with Miss HENDERSON. Of course nothing wrong was suspected, as it was believed that they were lawful man and wife. At Cincinnati they *shipped on board another boat for St. Louis*, and we heard no more of them until the Rev. SIMPSON applied at the St. Louis wharf, to Mr. DANIEL MOORE, clerk of the steamer *Iowa*, and engaged passage for himself, Miss HENDERSON, and Revs. HUDSON and MILLER, of Waynesburg, to come to this place.

The suspicions of Capt. MOORE and his brother, the first clerk, became aroused by several actions on the part of Mr. SIMPSON and his young lady. For instance, they would be nearly always out of sight—he in her state-room, or she in his—except at meal times, and when in the cabin would carry on very foolishly and indiscreetly. Having been told by the chambermaid that Mr. SIMPSON had been alone in Miss HENDERSON'S state-room several times, the Captain and clerk determined to satisfy themselves if any improper connection existed between them. Accordingly the steward ordered that two little girls occupying the next state-room to Miss HENDERSON'S should be removed. He then had a gimlet hole bored in the bulkhead, by which a view could be obtained of everything in the lady's apartment. That night, about 10 or 11 o'clock, he went into the adjoining room, and on looking through the hole some three or four minutes, was enabled to distinguish, by the light shed from a lamp burning in the cabin, that two persons were occupying the lower berth, as three feet were distinctly visible, and also an arm thrown from the far side over the top of the covering, with a gold chain-button clasping the wrist. The steward then went and informed the Captain and clerks and Rev. HUDSON of what he had seen, and all soon became convinced of the truth of the statement by ocular demonstration. Capt. MOORE then knocked at the state-room door, and demanded admittance.

There was no answer for a few moments, when Miss HENDERSON cried out, "Yes, Captain, I will open the door, if you will wait a moment." Mr. SIMPSON was found lying on the bed, with his pantaloons on, and endeavored to make a transparent defence, by pleading that the lady would not allow him to leave her, as she was afraid to stay by herself. The Captain was indignant, and ordered the two to get ready to be put on shore immediately. However, Rev. HUDSON had a conversation with Mr. SIMPSON, and afterwards prevailed upon the Captain to take them to Wheeling, where all four (Rev. SIMPSON, Miss HENDERSON, and Revs HUDSON & MILLER,) left the boat, and pursued their way to Waynesburg Female College, where the girl was left, but from which, we believe, she has been since expelled.

To the above statement of things which occurred on the *Iowa*, Captain MOORE and his brother, the first clerk, DANIEL MOORE, together with O. C BUSTING, the second clerk, and L. F. OSHELLE, the steward, have qualified themselves before Alderman STEELE, which affidavits will be offered as evidence against Mr. SIMPSON in the Presbytery. He was notified to attend at the Squire's office, but did not go.

The issue of the trial of Mr. SIMPSON, by the Presbytery of Allegheny, will be looked for with painful interest. It is most probable that he will be expelled from the Church.

A Bold Robbery and Outrageous Villainy in Oneida County.

The Utica *Herald* of yesterday contains an account of one of the boldest robberies recently recorded. It was perpetrated at Sauquoit, six miles from Utica. A returned Californian, named OSCAR W. LONG, some time since drew $3,000 from one of the banks, on his wife's check. Of this he gave her $1,000, suddenly disappeared, and has not since been heard of. The *Herald* tells the remainder of the story as follows:

At about 12½ o'clock on Tuesday night, Mrs. LONG was alarmed by a noise, as of some one entering the house. She was sleeping on the second floor, and in the room adjoining was a female companion. A negro boy, sleeping up stairs, was the only other occupant of the house. In a few moments the two women distinctly traced the sound of footsteps from the rear cellar door approaching Mrs. LONG'S room, and soon two men entered, disguised with overcoats and caps pulled over their faces. Upon their appearance Mrs. L. gave an alarm, when the ruffians seized her, dragged her from the bed, forced her upon the floor, and held her there for some moments with her face downward. She resisted stoutly, like a brave, bold woman, but was subdued by blows from the bare fists of the robbers, and finally they pointed a pistol at her head, and with threats told her they meditated no injury to her, but must have her money. Overcome by her injuries, and fearing that her life would be taken, she told them that the money was under the pillow.

The robbers at once availed themselves of $1,500 in money, a gold watch, gold pencil, and a jet breast-pin, with which they made haste to leave the premises. In the hurry of their exit they broke half the glass and sash out of a window.

Mrs. LONG is very seriously, if not dangerously injured. Her body and limbs are bruised in a terrible manner, and her condition is represented as melancholy in the extreme. Her female companion kept quiet, and escaped the assault of the burglars, although from her room she saw them engaged in the assault upon Mrs. L. The negro servant also escaped, though he affirms that he saw the men and thinks he could recognize them.

The facts in the case were fully laid before the Recorder yesterday morning, who went out and took the affidavit of Mrs. LONG and her companion. He is now engaged in a full investigation of the case, and in connection with the police is seeking a solution of the outrage, which we trust may prove successful in fixing the guilt where it belongs. The wounds inflicted upon Mrs. LONG, although very severe, it is believed will not prove fatal. The robbers beat her with the stock of a pistol on her head and arms before she would yield to their demands for her money.

Two persons have been arrested on suspicion. Their examination is yet to take place.

Texas Items.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 1st inst., says: We are experiencing warm weather these days, but weather which will tell on the crops. The recent rains have extended some distance into the interior. The rain of Sunday night reached Austin and Washington counties, and perhaps extended further.

Twenty-five camels arrived in San Antonio on the 22d ult., for the use of Lieut. BEALE'S party in opening the new wagon road to the Pacific.

The editor of the Dallas *Herald*, who has just returned from a visit to the Lower Brazos reservation, where he had a favorable opportunity of witnessing the working of the policy adopted by the Government, of colonizing the Texas Indians, says that this policy is succeeding beyond the most sanguine hopes. In the lower reserve, there are bands of some eight or ten tribes, among others the Wacoes, Caddoes, Tuahkaways, Tiwakanays, Keechais, Anadarcoes, Ionies, &c. They are settled in villages, have built comfortable huts and wigwams, and are cultivating corn and wheat. He saw the farms of the Caddoes and Wacoes. They have made a good crop of wheat, say 15 bushels per acre, and their corn crop looks very promising. The Indians are improving in industry and civilization.

The Last Poisoning Case in Massachusetts.

From the Springfield Republican.

The record of crime, within the past few months, has contained an unusual variety of attempted or successful family poisonings, and the number of these cases is evidently on the increase. The last instance has just been developed at Randolph, a town in Norfolk County, about ten miles south of Quincy. On the 18th of last June LUCINDA ANN HUNT, a former domestic in the family of JOHN JONES, attempted to retaliate, for supposed injuries to her character, by depositing in the back yard of the house a package of sugar, in which a considerable quantity of arsenic had been placed. A son of Mr. JONES picked up the bundle, and after it had been kept several days the family concluded to use it. Mrs. J. used it for sweetening some liquid, and suddenly complained of pain in the stomach; Mr. JONES put some into a glass of gin, and was similarly attacked. Both of them immediately swallowed antidotes for the pain, and not suspecting the sugar, which they mixed in each glass, grew no better. The son who found the package, and his sister, then took some of the sugar, and were also immediately prostrated. A physician was called in, and with difficulty the family were saved from death. This remarkable prostration led to suspicions, the sugar was analyzed and found to be strongly impregnated with arsenic, and Miss HUNT was immediately arrested.

The evidence was very strong against her at the Justices' trial, her own sister-in-law testifying that LUCINDA had spoken to her about poisoning the JONES family, and had even shown her the package of poisoned sugar, and had said that if the sugar failed, she should put arsenic in the well. In default of $1,500 bonds, the young woman was fully committed for trial. She is described as being quite good looking, and only 23 years of age; at the examination she manifested an utter indifference, and only seemed surprised when told that women could be hung for murder as well as men—a fact which she previously doubted. Her family are in very destitute circumstances, and report does not give her a very good character.

Horrible Murder in Detroit.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Extra, July 6.

The inhabitants of the Fourth Ward were thrown into a great excitement last evening, by the rumor that an officer of the city had been shot in Congress-street, by a notorious rowdy living on that street. Officer CHAMP, C. STADLER and E. LADEROOT immediately repaired to the scene of the murder, and succeeded in arresting eleven persons, some of whom were supposed to be implicated in the affair, others being detained as witnesses.

The facts in regard to the homicide, as far as we have been able to gather them, were as follows:

Sheriff CICOTT, wishing the services of some officers, sent Officer AUSTIN after CHARLES SMALL, a Deputy Sheriff, and as he was returning up Congress-street with him, between 8 and 9 o'clock, they encountered a large gang of men, most of them drunken, who were engaged in something of a quarrel. The officers attempted to separate the combatants, when they were immediately set upon, and during the *melée* a shot was fired by one of the rowdies, taking effect in Mr. SMALL'S head. He immediately fell, and was soon after removed by W. HENDERSON, Esq., and another gentleman, who were standing by and witnessed the whole transaction. Mr. AUSTIN was badly stabbed about the head, and will doubtless be confined to his house for some days. SMALL lingered in great pain until about 6 o'clock this morning, when death put an end to his misery.

One of the men arrested, a notorious character named WILLIAM KELLY, was stripped after arriving at the jail, and his shirt was found covered with fresh blood. He was arrested in bed, and protested that he knew nothing of the matter. He was recognized by officer AUSTIN, however, as one of the ringleaders of the gang.

The following persons are among the number arrested: William Kelly, Andrew Kelly, James Kelly, George Singleton, John Flannery, Daniel Falvoy, —— Ryan, John Mognahan, John Butler, (a pressman in the *Tribune* office,) John Hynds, and Jacob ——, a workman for John Shearer, on Woodbridge-street, between Beaubien and St. Antoine.

Letter from a Mormon Saint.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

We are permitted to publish the following extract from a letter from one of the Saints at Great Salt Lake City, just received by his relative in this city:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, }
GREAT SALT CITY, Monday, June 1, 1857. }

I wrote you some time since that Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG was going to take a trip North, and that I was, along with many more, going to accompany him. Accordingly, on the 24th April, in company with 150 of the brethren, I left Great Salt Lake City on a tour North, 892 miles, with President YOUNG. We were absent four weeks and two days, and returned the evening before the arrival of the mail from the East. We accomplished our journey (764 miles) without accident or anything to mar our peace or happiness for a moment.

We had an excellent time. It is a great privilege to journey with such a good man as Governor YOUNG. Let the statesmen exult in their own positions; courtiers be proud of their honors; kings, rulers and mighty men of the earth pride themselves in the gaudy surroundings of hollow-hearted royalty; I say let *them* revel in their fast-fleeting delights, but one month's close communion with the hated, reviled, despised and calumniated "BRIGHAM," is, to a *good* man, far beyond all the honors the earth can confer on man.

I am happy to say that we are all well at present, and that all is peace and contentment in these "Valleys." No *murder* or *garrote robberies*. There never was such a prospect of a bountiful harvest as there is at the present time.

The Temple will progress rapidly this year; there are hundreds of men cutting stone for it now, and will soon begin to lay up the rock.

Fifty Thousand Dollars More from George Peabody—Duncan & Sherman's Letter.

From the Baltimore Sun, July 9.

Since the selection of the site for the Peabody Institute, architects of all the principal cities have been engaged in preparing designs, and it is not improbable that the structure will be one of the finest in the country. Without the knowledge of the Building Committee, and with a view to relieve it from any embarrassment on account of funds, Mr. PEABODY has added $50,000 to the first donation, as will be seen by the following letter from his bankers to the Committee:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 24, 1857.

MESSRS. WM. E. MAYHEW, JOHN P. KENNEDY, and others, Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN: Referring to our letter to you of March 11th last, we have the pleasure of informing you that Mr. GEORGE PEABODY has requested us to honor your drafts to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (say $350,000,) instead of $300,000, as therein expressed. We now, therefore, increase the credit which we then advised you we had opened on his account to the extent of fifty thousand dollars, (say $50,000,) to be drawn for as stated in our said letter of the 11th of March. We have the honor to remain your obedient servants,

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Mr. PEABODY has not interfered with the Committee further than to express a preference for a locality, and he has added the additional amount because of the increased expenditure which will be necessary. An effort will be made to determine upon a plan and begin the structure during the approaching Fall season.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 11.

I.—THE GREAT RIOTS IN NEW-YORK ON THE 4TH AND 5TH OF JULY.
II.—THE POLICE LAW DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL.
III.—DEATH OF GOVERNOR MARCY.
IV.—CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED SLAVER BY A BRITISH CRUISER AND BROUGHT TO THIS PORT.
V.—SUMMARIES OF NEWS—City, Domestic and Foreign.
VI.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—British Politics and News, The French Elections, &c.
VII.—LETTERS FROM OVER THE SEA—Number Five.
VIII.—THE GREAT WEST—Number Two.
IX.—AGRICULTURAL—Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets. The Crops Throughout the United States, (from our Special Correspondent.) New-York Live Stock Market. Wholesale and City Markets, &c.
X.—EDITORIALS—Death of William L. Marcy. Healing Symptoms in Utah. The Decision of the Court of Appeals on the Metropolitan Police Bill. Mobocracy. The Overland Mail. Rows on the Fourth. Future of the Nicaragua Transit. The Fourth in the City.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for....................	$2
Five Copies, one year, for..................	8
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for.........	20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance.....	26 cents a year.
Within the State..........................	26 cents a year.
Within the United States............	26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two COPIES to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

TRIAL OF REAPERS AND MOWERS AT MASSILLON, OHIO.—A trial of these implements took place on the 1st and 2d July. Twelve Combined Machines, sixteen Reapers and eighteen Mowers were entered. The machines all operated well. The awards are as follows:

MOWERS.

Manny's Combined, first premium of $60, by Baldwin, Delbitt & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

Ohio Harvester, second premium of $30, by E. Ball, Canton, Ohio.

REAPERS.

Atkins' Self-Reaper, first premium of $60, by R. Dutton, Ohio.

Ohio Harvester, second premium of $30, by Baldwin & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

COMBINED.

Manny's Combined, first premium of $50, by Baldwin & Co., Cleveland.

Iron Harvester, second premium of $30, by Long & Co., Hamilton, Ohio.

TAKING OUT AN EYE TO MEND IT.—The Leipsic Journal of Literature, Science and Art, publishes an account of the wonderful discoveries of Dr. GRAEFF, in the diseases of the eye, and the wonderful cures he performs. He has found the ball of the eye to be transparent, and, by a curious instrument, examines minutely the interior, takes it out, and performs any necessary surgical operation, and replaces it without injury to its appearance or vision. A young girl had long been afflicted with the most excruciating pain in the left eye, the cause of which the most learned could not understand. Dr. GRAEFF found in the centre of the ball a little worm, which he removed, and restored the poor creature immediately to health and perfect sight. His office is thronged all day by the poor, praying for relief.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the truest economy is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold everywhere.

BOOTS,
Shoes and Gaiters,
The Largest Assortment,
And Cheapest in the City,
At BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

THE WATSON TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES UNDER INJUNCTION.—The undersigned having obtained an injunction out of the Circuit Court of the United States against George G. Ray, one of the venders of the above-mentioned machines, at No. 7 Chrystie-st., give notice that they intend to prosecute in like manner all other persons violating or infringing their patented rights, by manufacturing, vending or using said machines.

I. M. SINGER & CO.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES, GREEN PEAS or any other fruit or vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tested, they require no puffing, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors,
No. 215 Front st., (near Beekman-st.,) New-York.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES, are unquestionably the admiration of the critical and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the greatest counterfeits of the human head ever seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORNER of Houston-st., on the EUROPEAN PLAN. Single rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 per day; double rooms and parlors $1 50 to $3. Meals extra, as ordered; or on the AMERICAN PLAN, $2 per day for rooms and board, at option.

OLD STAND, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU STREETS.—N. E. COLLINS & CO. are selling all kinds of Summer clothing at very low prices. Business suits, &c.

N. E. COLLINS & CO.,
corner John and Nassau sts.

TO HAVE GRAY OR RED HAIR DYED BLACK or brown is now as common as to have a tooth filled. The only fear people have is of caustic matter in the dye; but those who have tried CRISTADORO'S Excelsior Dye are aware that it invigorates as well as embrowns the fibres. Sold and applied No. 6 Astor House.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE FOR CASH.—Cash buyers of ready-made clothing for Fall and Winter trade are particularly invited to inspect our stock before purchasing.

DAVID L. & GEORGE J. LEVY,
No. 84 Warren-st., New-York.

GENIN'S VENTILATED BEAVER CASSIMERE.—The leading fashionable hat of the season, unparalleled for lightness and decided elegance. For sale only by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

CLOTHES FOR WARM WEATHER.

The place to get Summer Clothes, at very low prices, is at No. 142 Fulton-st., where Mr. E. DEGROOT has an extensive stock at very moderate prices.

SUMMER SHIRTS.

Traveling Shirts, Silk Shirts, Marseilles Shirts, Night Shirts, Boys' Shirts, Fancy Shirts, Suspenders, &c., wholesale and retail.

IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, MANUFACTURED by the subscribers, are becoming daily more in general use, for they entirely supersede the cumbersome and old fashioned. Can be found in great variety at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, No. 7 Astor House.

FINE CUTLERY—A LARGE ASSORTMENT, EMBRACING every style of pen, pocket and sporting knife. Also razors of the finest quality. For sale at J. & S. SAUNDERS' store only, at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

TEN BROECK—ANDERSON.—At Andover, Hants, England, on Tuesday, June 16, at St Mary's Church, by Rev. C. H. Ridding, Vicar, RICHARD TEN BROECK, Esq., of this City, to Miss PATTY D. ANDERSON of Louisville, Ky.

BROWER—STEWART.—At Utica, on Thursday, June 9, by Rev. P. H. Fowler, MORGAN L. S. BROWER, of New-York, to CAROLINE, daughter of the late Dr. S. W. Stewart, of the former city.

DIED.

ASHLEY.—In this City, on Friday, July 10, KATE, infant daughter of L. Seymour and Maria Ashley.

The funeral will take place at No. 28 West 20th-st., this afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

MESCHUTT.—In this City, on Thursday, July 9, P. F. MESCHUTT, Sen., in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of his sons, James M., Phillip F., and Capt. David C., and those of his son-in-law, Wm. Sparks, and Veteran Corps of 1812, are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 66 7th st., on Saturday, July 11, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

St. Louis papers please copy.

AVERILL.—In this City, on Thursday morning, July 9, AUGUSTIN AVERILL, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 7 East 17th st., on Saturday, 11th inst., at 9 A. M.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 8, JOHN B. SCOTT, son of the late Judge John B. Scott.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 11 Albion-place, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GREIG.—In Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, June 7, of consumption, JENNETTE, the only daughter of Jane and the late James Greig, of this City.

WILLMOTT.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, July 10, Miss ELIZA M. WILLMOTT.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice, at the residence of her brother in law, Mr. Wm. Bodwell, Orange, N. J.

UPHAM.—At Somerville, Mass., on Wednesday, June 17, GEORGE T. UPHAM, son of the late Col. Timothy Upham, aged 37 years.

KIP.—At Yorkville, on Thursday, July 9, after a long and painful illness, JOHN G. KIP, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, July 12, at the Presbyterian Church, 87th st., between 3d and 4th avs., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.

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ON SALE AT No. 469 BROADWAY.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present a box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call for it. For salt rheum, old ulcers, scrofula and burns, unsurpassed.

S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal, near Church-st.

STEEL HANDSAWS.
STEEL HANDSAWS.
SHEFFIELD FILES.
BACK SAW BLADES.
STUBBS' TOOLS & ALL KINDS.

A full stock at low prices.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner of Dutch.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS and save 25 per cent.

Excellent ivory-handled table knives, $4 50 per dozen.
Excellent ivory-handled dessert knives, $3 50 per dozen.

At E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.,

Manufacturers of FINE TABLE CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUT-GLASS WARE, &c., &c., and DECORATORS OF FRENCH PORCELAIN. Strangers and visitors to the City are cordially invited to visit our establishment, where they can view the whole of the above operations on the premises.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!!

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

"Old Wines in New Bottles."
BOOKS TO READ THIS SUMMER.
THE NEW EDITION OF
CAPTAIN MARRYAT'S NOVELS
Is Now Ready, as follows:

PETER SIMPLE.	PACHA OF MANY
THE KING'S OWN.	TAILS.
MIDSHIPMAN EASY.	JAPHET.
SNARLEYYOW.	THE PHANTOM SHIP.
NEWTON FORSTER.	THE POACHER.
THE NAVAL OFFICER.	PERCIVAL KEENE.
JACOB FAITHFUL.	

Each Volume sold separately for $1.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The admirable Novels of Capt. Marryat are nearly out of print, and the editions hitherto published have been very trying to the eyes. We therefore hail with delight an elegant new edition, printed with large clear type on stout white paper. For faithful pictures of human nature, for genuine humor, and admirable illustrations of nautical life, there are no better Novels than those of Capt. Marryat's.

From the Boston Daily Journal.

People do not easily weary of the genial and humorous, and the good natured drollery and hearty fun of these lively volumes will obtain for them their due share of attention in the long Summer days which are approaching, even from those who are already familiar with their merits.

From the New-York Independent.

We presume that many hampers of those going to snuff the breath of the sea-side, or to ruralize quietly among mountains and meadows, will be heavier for containing them.

For sale at the Bookstores. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

WHITE DUCK COATS, $2 50 TO $5, AT EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st.

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WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS, $1 TO $3 50, at EVANS' Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

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SOUTH ROYALTON TAKEN AT 75 CTS. for Summer clothing, at EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

THIN PANTS, 75 CENTS TO $3 50, AT EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

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MARSEILLES VESTS, 75 CTS. TO $3 50, at EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

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NEW AND IMPROVED
HYDRAULIC HEATER.
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HYDRAULIC HEATER.
HOT WATER FURNACE.
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HOT WATER FURNACE.
GREGORY, LEEDS & AVERY.
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GREGORY, LEEDS & AVERY.
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94 DUANE.

Have the pleasure of offering to the Public an Apparatus for Warming and Ventilating Dwellings, &c.; one which possesses the combined advantages of cheapness, durability, simplicity, economy and perfect efficiency. The Hydraulic Heater is a perforated Chest of Hot Water, four feet long and three feet square, made of Cast Iron, and cast in sections, each having a tier of Pipes making one section. These are placed one upon another, which leaves sufficient space around each Horizontal Tube for the Hot Water or Steam. The whole is then inclosed with corrugated plates for the bottom, sides and top, secured with bolts and nuts, making a perfectly steam tight chest. There are radial strips which divide the tubes through their whole length; absorbing the radiant heat thrown off from the sides of the pipes, and causing it to the air impinging on them; thus adding much to the efficiency of the Heater, which through experiment has been demonstrated. This chest is then set in an air chamber, similar to a hot-air furnace; located in basement, cellar, or other convenient place and filled with water. Attached to the supply pipe is a small tank which, with a simple arrangement, keeps up the supply of water, and regulates the draft of the furnace, and into which a small pipe is introduced, from the chest, to take off the steam when generated, if not wanted for use elsewhere; thus rendering it *perfectly safe from explosion*. The Fire Grate is built broad and shallow, under the front part, close to the bottom, which causes the flame to spread and bind on the whole surface of the casting in its passage to the rear, where the smoke-pipe carries off the products of combustion. The cold air is taken from the outside, through a large air-conductor (always kept open) into the back part of the air-chamber, and passing through the tubes and along the sides, becomes evenly and thoroughly heated, and is then conducted from the front part to the chambers, through tin flues, into the apartments to be warmed.

After a thorough test of our Hydraulic Heater, in different parts of the Union the past two severe Winters, we confidently offer it to the public as possessing the following advantages (among many) over Hot-Air Furnaces, long circuitous coils of Steam Pipes or Radiators:

First—The HYDRAULIC HEATER warms a large volume of *Fresh Air* from the outside, by passing it over a radiating surface, and through Horizontal Pipes, entirely surrounded by *hot water*, not exceeding a temperature of 212 degrees; thus introducing into the apartments an atmosphere, with all its moisture and vitality, *soft, agreeable* and *invigorating*.

Second—It affords the only means of correct and complete ventilation, which consists in displacing the vitiated or foul air, by the introduction of a large quantity of fresh air, warmed to a proper temperature and passed through each apartment at all intervals.

Third—It furnishes an atmosphere *entirely free from dust and noxious gases*, and has operated as a preventive and cure to diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, as we have abundant testimony to show.

Fourth—It is *economical* and *efficient*, consuming less fuel to heat properly the same number of cubic feet of air in a given time. This is accomplished by the compact form of the chest, causing *short* and *rapid circulation* of the water, which brings it often in contact with the fire surface, and presenting to the air, by the horizontal form of the tubes, with their divisions, a large amount of radiating surface.

Fifth—It is *durable*, has *few water joints*, does not LEAK, needs *no repairs*, is easily managed, requiring fuel but twice in twenty-four hours; does not shrink, nor *injure the furniture and woodwork of the building*, and CAN NEVER GET THROUGH OR ... [illegible]

[illegible]

vantages for [illegible] little room, and can be placed in [illegible] ed, as well as unfinished ones, and is so simple in its construction that any mechanic can put it up.

Eighth—The HYDRAULIC HEATER has been in successful operation, and gives permanent and entire satisfaction. We refer to the many testimonials received, (a *few* of which are annexed,) and solicit an examination of our apparatus. Full estimates and plans given, and all work executed *promptly*.

GREGORY, LEEDS & AVERY,
No. 94 Duane-st., New-York.

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THE AWFUL MYSTERY EXPLAINED.
REVELATION OF THE TERRIBLE DEATH-SECRET OF THE MURDER OF DR. HARVEY BURDELL!!
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY

for this week, which will be ready early to-morrow morning, will contain a solution of this dread problem, embodied in a story, from the pen of the most celebrated romancer of America, entitled

"THE BOND OF BLOOD;
OR, THE
DEATH SECRET."

This great local tragedy, which caused such an universal excitement throughout the country, and which has been the subject of speculation and conjecture with not only the people, but the press also, has remained shrouded in the deepest and apparently most impenetrable mystery up to the present time. Now, however, the veil is to be lifted, and the whole tale told from its earliest beginning to the time when its blood-drenched consummation was accomplished. The world is now to be shown the cause of the frightful but almost justifiable deed—the wrongs and sufferings, long-borne and deep, which strengthened the heart and nerved the arm of the AVENGER, to the fulfillment of his deadly purpose.

Scene after scene of cool and deliberate perfidy, violent hatred, voluptuous temptation, extravagant profligacy, and deep conspiracy will be delineated by a masterly hand, in glowing yet truthful colors. The true character of New-York society will be exposed—its wounds probed—its festering corruption laid bare and held up to the gaze of a startled public, that the innocent and unwary may see and avoid the traps and pit-falls which surround them, and which swallow up thousands of the thoughtless or vicious every year

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien
That to be hated, needs but to be seen!"

and this story will thus fulfill a pure and lofty moral purpose.

Again, it will remove the last taint of obloquy which has been cast upon an innocent family, and restore its honorable position, which the stain of blood has deeply tarnished, in spite of all the decisions of legality and justice. As all the characters who figure in

THE BOND OF BLOOD

are drawn from nature, the public may expect to recognize amongst them some who now stand high in society, and who are regarded as incapable of the foul deeds which this revelation shows them guilty of. There are many villains at heart, who wear the guise of respectability—aye, even religious—men, who will tremble with fear and horror at the mark of Cain thus unerringly stamped upon their brows. Those who know the fearless style of the author of "The Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," will not fail to rely upon the correctness of these disclosures.

The New York MERCURY may now be obtained at every news-office in the United States, from Maine to California. Price FOUR CENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. E. B. BIGELOW,—Boston. *Dear Sir*: We have as requested, compared the patent issued by the United States, Jan. 13, 1857, to WILLIAM WILD, and dated March 7, 1855, for improvements in Power Looms for weaving pile fabrics, with your Patents of prior date, for similar improvements; and we are of the opinion that any loom constructed and operating according to the description in Mr. WILD'S Patent, will be a substantial infringement of your Patents—especially the patent issued to you, March 10, 1849, and reissued May 8, 1857; and the patent issued to M. C. BRYANT, March 19, 1850, and reissued to you, Jan. 20, 1857; and the Patent issued to you, Nov. 15, 1853, and reissued, Feb. 24, 1857. Mr. WILD'S improvements being clearly bottomed upon yours of prior date.

J. GILES.
SAMUEL BLATCHFORD.
C. M. KELLER.

July 4, 1857.

Acting upon the foregoing opinion of counsel, I hereby caution all persons against infringing my rights by using Mr. WILD'S loom without license from me.

E. B. BIGELOW.

TRAVELERS' HAND-BOOKS,
PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE. 300 pages. 25 cents.
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For sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.

BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS CURED.—SETH W. FOWLE, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Having been attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, which left me with a troublesome cough and the usual debility consequent upon such an attack, and having cured myself by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I feel it a pleasure and a duty to testify to its merits. My general faith in patent medicines is small, but for those who are suffering under pulmonary attacks, I am persuaded that the Balsam is an excellent preparation. Yours, very truly,

JONA R. CHILDS,
Editor Chicopee Telegraph.

CHICOPEE, Mass., Feb. 20, 1854.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe via Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer *North Star*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 11th day of July, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

I. O. SONS OF MALTA.—THE GRAND Lodge of the State of New-York will hold their 5th quarterly session THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Delegates will please be punctual in attendance.

Recorder P. G. C. J. H. HARDIE, P. G. S.
Malta Hall, Brooklyn, July 10, 1857.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES.
[illegible], Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway.
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Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

SIXTH AND LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT [illegible]

[illegible] MONDAY, July 13, 1857,

When will be presented Donizetti's grand and most popular Opera, [illegible]

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

(For positively this night only.)

Mme. DE LA GRANGE.

Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.

Signor BRIGNOLI.

AMODIO, COLETTI.

And other eminent artists, in the principal rôles. Conductor .... Signor TORRIANI.

[illegible] Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle .... Family Circle .... Amphitheatre .... Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; KING & CRAWFORD'S, No. 58 William-st., and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 8 to 4 o'clock, daily.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8.

OLYMPIC.

Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Admission .... 50 cents; Orchestra Seats ... 50 cents. For the accommodation of Ladies and Juveniles, the Management has determined to give a

SATURDAY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

The Evening performance will take place as usual.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON

The doors will open at 2½ o'clock, and the entertainments will commence with the

HAPPY MAN.

To be followed by

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Waddilove, the biggest boy in school .... Mr. Chanfrau

To conclude with the Farce of

MOTHER AND CHILD ARE DOING WELL.

Mr. Felix Fluffy .... Mr. Harry Hall

On SATURDAY EVENING

The doors will open at 7½ o'clock, and the amusements will begin at 7¾, with

THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

With all the original Music.

Paul, nick-named Poll the Pet ...... Mrs. Chas. Howard

With the songs of "The Pious Child" and "Sweet Eyes."

To be followed by

THE TOODLES.

Timothy Toodles .... Mr. Chanfrau

Mr. Charles Gayler's local, comical, musical, picturesque and peculiar Extravaganza, entitled

OLYMPIANA,

Or, A NIGHT WITH MITCHELL,

In which Mrs. Charles Howard, Miss Sarah Howell, Miss Kate Pennoyer, Mr. Chanfrau, Mr. T. B. Johnston, Mr. Harry Hall, Mr. Seymour, and all the rest of the Company, together with a new Corps de Ballet, will appear, will be produced on MONDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets .... 50 cents—Children .... Half price

THREE ENTERTAINMENTS ON THE SAME EVENING.

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 11, 1857.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF JEROME'S

BIANCO, OR THE MAGIC SWORD.

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

THE CONTRABANDIST.

MONDAY—The beautiful Signorina Theresa Rolla and the talented English Vaudeville Company.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

The gorgeous fairy spectacle every night,

THE NAIAD QUEEN;

OR, THE REVOLT OF THE WATER NYMPHS.

The Naiad Queen .... Lizzie Weston Davenport

Sir Rupert, Mr. Fisher; Amphibeo, Mr. W. A. Wood. [illegible] naiads, demons, soldiers, monsters, bannermen, &c., by ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES.

Act I.—The Bath of Beauty.

Act III.—Grand March of the Female Warriors.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT OF

MISS ELIZA LOGAN.

On THIS EVENING, July 11,

Will be presented the Play of

THE HUNCHBACK.

Julia .... Miss Eliza Logan

Master Walter .... Mr. J. Canoll

To conclude with the Farce of

A KISS IN THE DARK.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 11,

To commence with the local drama entitled

WEALTH AND WORTH.

To be followed by the Comic Pantomime of the

ROSE OF SHARON.

WIDOW OF TOLEDO.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SATURDAY, July 11, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 8, WHITE'S famous SERENADERS in their grotesque and comic Songs, Dances, Negro Farces, &c., besides the DISSOLVING VIEWS, and a grand display of ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS. The new and beautiful COSMO-PANOPTICON STUDIO, embraces, in an artistic sense, some of the finest CHROMATIC COMBINATIONS outside of the Royal Galleries of Europe. The world-renowned Serpent, The Happy Family, Gallery of Wax Works, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—UNDER THE auspices of the American Institute, is open daily for the admission of visitors, containing a great variety of articles of interest, among which is "The Descent from the Cross" in alto relievo, by Garrow, of London, a group of eleven figures, size of life. Admittance 25 cents.

CENTRAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET FOR OPERAS, Concerts, Balls, Lectures and similar respectable purposes. Apply to M. M. WOLFE, No. 9 South-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATER-POWER AND LANDS ON CONNECTICUT RIVER FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The proprietors of the Upper Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, Mass., offer for sale their lands and water-power at Turner's Falls, in Montague, Mass., at a price greatly below their true value. The Connecticut River has a fall at this point of over 30 feet, and the water can be used many times over. Connected with the premises are, at least, 500 acres of land, (300 acres of which are well wooded,) 5 dwelling-houses and a sawmill. It is believed that no such unoccupied water-power can be found in the New-England States. No dam is absolutely necessary, as the natural fall can be used for a distance of 2½ miles at a very trifling cost. In the hands of enterprising men a small outlay would be returned many fold in a very short time. The whole property is offered at a very low figure, and on accommodating terms for payment, as it is the determination of the owners to close the concern. For particulars, apply to WENDELL T. DAVIS, Greenfield, Mass.; W. A. REYNOLDS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address. EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MOREA, Paris. A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York. ELIAS PONVERT, No. 45 Water-st., New-York.

WHOLESALE GROCERY, FISH AND PROVISION STORE FOR SALE.—One of the oldest and best-located stands on the West side of the City, doing a large cash and profitable business, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Parties wishing to change or commence business, the present opportunity is one seldom met with. All communications confidential. Address Box No. 2,957 Post-Office.

COLEMAN'S GREAT FARM MILL.—PATented June 30, together with his extraordinary Locomotive Fodder Cutter, (both unequalled in the United States,) can be seen in operation, daily, at the Harlem Dépôt, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., New-York. State, county and town rights for sale.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Address S. C. D., Times office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 245 Water-st., New-York. F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR A life-preserver, an improvement that far exceeds all others. Apply to the patentee, Dr. I. KNIGHT, No. 97 3d-av., City of New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FEED store, with stock and fixtures, horse and wagon, will be sold cheap if applied for this week. Apply to OLIVER S. POWELL, No. 191 Delancey-st., or of H. V. STEERS, No. 161 West 26th-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. [illegible]MOND, Dentist, No. 651 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous sensations.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS. For sale by EVERETT & SMITH, Chemists, No. [illegible] No. 6 Canal-st., near Centre, New-York.

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BY C. G. ROYCE.

From the N. Y. Observer.

"Abounding in striking thoughts on an almost endless variety of subjects, in which the author displays much general reading and thinking."

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"Beautiful in conception and terse in expression, the fruits of an extensive observation and a keen sagacity. Such a volume as the product of a single mind is truly a marvel."

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"Contains many pithy sayings and ingenious speculations."

One volume, 12mo., fancy-cloth, bevel boards, gilt top, $1 25. Just published by WILEY & HALSTED, No. 351 Broadway.

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MARRIAGE AS IT IS AND AS IT SHOULD BE. By Rev. JOHN BAYLEY. 75 cents.

GLIMPSES OF NINEVEH B. C. 800.

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JOURNAL OF A POOR YOUNG LADY.

THE PROFESSOR. By author of "Jane Eyre."

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ILLUSTRATED HAND-BOOK OF AMERICAN TRAVEL. And other new books, for sale by M. W. DODD, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 506 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

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BROWNE ON THE STATUTE OF FRAUDS.

A Treatise on the Construction of the Statute of Frauds, as in force in England and the United States; with an Appendix containing the existing English and American Statutes. By CAUSTEN BROWNE, Esq., of the Boston Bar. 8vo. $5, and $6.

This book aims to present a full view of the Law, as held by the English and American Courts, upon the construction of the Statute 29 Car. II. Cap. 3, with the modifications under which it has been adopted in the different States of the Union. Comprising the latest rulings in both Countries, with an Appendix, giving an analytical view of the English and American enactments, with their successive alterations. Just published by LITTLE, BROWN & CO., No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

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EVANS & CO.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway, (Lafarge Hotel,) opposite Bond st. [illegible] having added largely to the [illegible] are now prepared to [illegible] bargains than can be had [illegible] Pins and Rings, [illegible] Jewelry, Lava [illegible] Ear Drops, Bosom Pins, [illegible] also, Emerald, Ruby, Pearl, etc., in gold settings, Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, Gold Pen and Pencil Cases, large double-case Miniature Lockets, Mixed Pins, &c., together with a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, all of which they GIVE AWAY to purchasers of Books.

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The public are hereby warned against the many imitators of our Popular Gift Book Enterprise in this City.

We are the only real originators of the Gift Book Enterprise, and our extensive facilities for buying in large lots warrant us in saying we can afford to sell Books cheaper and give away more valuable presents than any other house in the United States.

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DYE'S WALL-STREET BROKER, opens this week with Ned Buntline's 20 years of life and doings in Wall-st. Terms only $1 00 per year. General agents, ROSS & TOUSEY, or address by mail JOHN S. DYE.

THE YOUNG MEN'S MAGAZINE—CONducted by R. C. McCORMICK, Jr. The JULY number contains many interesting articles. To be had of all dealers, and at the office, No. 348 Broadway. Agents wanted.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANOTHER VETERAN OF 1812 GONE.—The Senior Veteran Corps will assemble at No. 66 7th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., on THIS SATURDAY, July 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., in full uniform, with crape on left arm and sword hilt, to pay funeral honors to our deceased brother soldier FREDERICK MESCHUT. A band of music will be furnished. It is expected every Veteran will attend to pay the last tribute of respect to our worthy brother. There will be a conveyance provided for the infirm and blind veterans, likewise an escort from the 71st regiment. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel. ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adj't.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Common Council, on the disposal of the Gold Box bequeathed by Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, will hold their final meeting on next WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M. All persons having a claim are particularly requested to be present and state their case before the Committee. PETER MONEGHAN, Chairman. J. H. KENNARD, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A special meeting of this Club will be held THIS EVENING, at Hazzard's Building, No. 216 Court-st., at 8 o'clock. Important matters will be considered, and a full attendance is desired. By order, HENRY HILL, President. D. B. HASBROUCK, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100.

Gold Hunting full jeweled English Lever Watches, from $60 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st. H. N. SQUIRE. T. B. LANDER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOSEPH SHILTON and HENRY STOCKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said firm will be settled by JOSEPH SHILTON, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. New-York, June 18, 1857. JOSEPH SHILTON. HENRY STOCKS.

New-York, June 19, 1857.

MR. GEORGE HUNTER BROWN, son of our Mr. JAMES BROWN, has been admitted as a partner in our houses. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. New-York, July 1, 1857.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,

Free from poison, for the destruction of

Bedbugs and Roaches,

Ants and Fleas,

Moths and Mosquitoes,

Flies and Plant Insects,

Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Dépôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND BUILDERS.—GRIFFITH'S PATENT SCREW PROPELLER.—The attention of steamboat owners and builders is particularly invited to the great superiority of GRIFFITH'S PROPELLER over all others used in the propulsion of steam vessels. Many and various experiments have been made to test this Propeller against the very best, and in all cases it has come off victorious. It can be set to any desired pitch; is more efficient for a given surface of blade; causes little or no vibration to the stern of the vessel; [illegible] of power applied [illegible] vessel is under [illegible] use liberal. For [illegible] CHARLES W. COPELAND, [illegible]

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND OTHERS.—A large and well assorted stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, including Dinner, Tea and Toilet Ware, will be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, at auction prices, at No. 381 Broadway, by order of the Assignee. Goods delivered at any part of the City.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE SEVEN MILE BEACH FOR SALE.—This Seashore property lies within four miles, and in sight of the village of Cape May County Court House, N. J. It is bounded North and South by Townsend's and Hereford Inlets, and contains nearly 3,000 acres. Of this, about 100 is well fenced arable land, now partly in corn, potatoes, &c. There are between 300 and 400 acres of excellent red cedar, holly and oak, forest timber. The "turkey oak" affords the best small ship knees. Flowering vines, besides the Isabella, the Powell, and other native grapes, are growing wild. About 1,000 acres, in one body, of the inland meadow (above ordinary tides and naturally sheltered) could be cheaply embanked and drained at moderate expense. It now affords pasturage and great quantities of salt hay. The beautiful ocean strand, hard, level, and broad, is believed to be the very finest on the coast. It has more than seven miles unbroken extent. The adjacent sounds and inlets afford sailing, there being sheep's-head, fishing and fowling; cod, sheep's-head, rock, weak and blue fish, besides other varieties, are abundant; also, terrapins, and oysters of admirable quality. Many hundred thousand bushels of oysters might be planted in the creeks. There are few dwellings; one a new comfortable [illegible] containing 15 rooms. The [illegible] There are two barns, with [illegible] (tiled,) boat-house, and [illegible] garden has been lately planted [illegible] The Stock might be had at a [illegible] pair of mules; 3 pair of working oxen; 15 kine; English imported "Romney Marsh" sheep, besides several hundred merinos and others; swine, poultry, farming implements, besides fishing and sailing boats, nets, &c., &c. The climate is perfectly healthful; usually mild in Winter, and bracing in Summer. This property could be made one of the finest sea-bathing places in the United States. It might be rendered a splendid estate, by an energetic person of means, able to give it proper attention. Real estate in New-York or Philadelphia would be taken in part payment. Apply to the tenant in possession, or to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st., New-York, or South Wharves, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land, delightfully situated on Purchase-st., Rye, Westchester County, 2 miles from the dépôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, having a fine view of Long-Island Sound. A new carriage house and farmer's cottage and barn. A large amount has been expended in improving the land, making it a very desirable place for a genteel residence. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st. Sold low.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A four-story brown-stone, first-class house for sale. Has all the modern improvements and is strictly a first-class house. Has just been painted and frescoed throughout in the best manner, and is in complete order. The lot is 25x120 feet. To be sold as the owner is about to remove from the City. Immediate possession given. The house can be seen from 8 to 12 or from 1 to 6 P. M. Apply at No. 21 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE, AT A SACRIFICE—NO. 64 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, a three-story and basement house, Philadelphia brick front, marble mantels, gas, &c.; an excellent neighborhood, and every way a desirable residence. Apply at No. 187 Water-st., WM. S. FLEMING.

FOR SALE.—EIGHT LOTS CORNER OF 64th-st. and 5th-av.: 4 on 5th-av., and 4 on 64th-st. Also, 5 lots north side 57th-st., 125 feet west from 5th-av. Also, 7 lots north east corner 5th-av. and 49th-st., opposite the Columbia College grounds. Terms liberal. Address C. F. PFIEFFER, No. 29 John-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house and lot at the southeasterly corner of 14th-st. and 2d av.; house just finished and contains all modern improvements. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THE HIGH STOOP, NEW SUBstantial brown-stone houses, north side of 21st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., three stories and basement, with all modern improvements. Inquire at No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3½ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The house and lot No. 117 Elizabeth-st., between Grand and Broome sts., west side. Apply to WM. G. McLAUGHLIN, Executor, No. 5 Prince-st.

VACANT LOTS IN BROOKLYN, WELL located for immediate improvement, wanted in exchange for improved paying real estate in the same city, and bonds and mortgages. Address OWNERS, Box No. 88 Brooklyn, Long Island.

HOMES FOR THE MECHANIC AND WORKINGMAN.—Lots $100 to $150, in payments of $5 to $10 monthly. South Melrose, Fort Morris, East Morrisania, &c. Ten minutes' walk to the Harlem Ferry, to Peck-slip, 2d-av., 3d-av. and 4th-av. road stations. Apply to ELTON'S, No. 24 Beekman-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A NEAT FRAME COTTAGE, FILLED in with brick, on 51-st., New-York, between 3d and 4th avs., near two railroad dépôts, well arranged for a small family. Rent, to 1st May next $200. Possession immediately. Also, for sale or exchange, for City property, a farm of between 40 and 45 acres excellent land, within an hour's ride by railroad of New-York. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

TO LET—IN 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a genteel three-story and basement house, No. 101 18th st. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to T. S. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Tritton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorite.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 42 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 116 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET IN THE Bible House, Astor place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE for sale at No. 5 Albion-place, 4th-st., near 2d av. This is a good opportunity to secure a first-class residence. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place. Apply to EDWARD L. LYNCH, No. 62 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

$600.—TO LET—FURNISHED, A GENTEEL cottage, in Yonkers, near the Getty House, on the high ground, overlooking the North River, five minutes from the dépôt. Possession given immediately. Apply to P. NODINE, on the premises; or C. G. THOMPSON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE OF TWO VIRGINIA FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE—Or will be exchanged for property in or within ten miles of New-York City. The larger contains 662 acres, is situate in Chesterfield County, not half a mile from "Clover Hill" Railroad, and about 19 miles from Richmond. The smaller contains 485 acres, is within 600 yards of two churches, Post-Office, large hotel, and fine dépôt on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, 36 miles from Richmond. Both farms are well watered by pure and never-failing streams—are kind to clover, (of which 12 tons have already been housed from one farm this season;) they are also excellent for wheat, tobacco, oats and corn, and are within 24 hours' travel of New-York. The proprietor is induced to part with one of them at a bargain, they being 28 miles from each other, and his two sons (for whom the larger farm had been bought) having resolved on not being farmers. The improvements on the smaller are numerous and in excellent order; on the larger they are fewer in number and not so good in condition, but yet are convenient and comfortable. Terms will be made very easy. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES MIDDLETON, Amelia Court-House, Virginia, or to HOMER MORGAN, Esq., Real Estate Agent, Pine-st., New-York. A personal interview may be had with Mr. MIDDLETON at the United States Hotel, in New-York, on July 16 and two following days.

FOR SALE—IN CHATAUQUE COUNTY—576 acres of good farming land well watered and timbered, situated 2½ to 3 miles from the village of Mayville, the county seat; about 330 acres under cultivation with good and convenient dwellings, barns, out houses, orchard, &c., can be divided into three or more farms and is offered in separate portions if required. The above lands will be sold at a bargain; one-half to two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, apply to J. B. BURROWS, Mayville; WESTERVELT & CORWIN, No. 203 Front-st., or W. W. HAWKINS, No. 284 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND, 11 MILES from Jersey City, on the Erie Railroad, and 4 minutes' walk from Hyler's Dépôt, in the village of Passaic, with a stately and commodious dwelling, with out houses, with modern improvements, with all the varieties of fruits. The place is not excelled for natural advantages, fishing, sailing, &c. Apply to J. M. HOWE, No. 221 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND, with a new modern-built two-story house and outbuildings, lying on the west side of Hempstead Harbor, opposite Glenwood Steamboat landing, Manhasset, Long Island. Apply on the premises, or to E. C. UNDERHILL, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FARM WANTED—A SMALL FARM, SUITable for a gentleman's residence, with good building and out-houses. It must be in a pleasant and healthy location, and contiguous to schools and churches. For a place that will suit, good three-story brick houses, well located in Brooklyn, will be given in exchange. Address M., Box No. 1,565 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 81 ACRES, WITH good two-story cottage, well shaded and pleasantly situated, two barns and other out-buildings, in Upper Rahway, N. J.; ten minutes' walk from dépôt, and one hour from New-York. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A NAPOLEON-MORGAN SORREL colt, 15½ hands high, with long mane and tail; he is very stylish, a perfect saddle horse, and is kind in all harness; he was just brought in from the country, and has had but little driving and no training whatever for speed; he can, however, show considerable speed, and will undoubtedly make a very fast trotter. Can be seen for two days, at C. CARLL'S Livery Stable, Fulton ferry, Brooklyn. Price $600.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PAIR OF CARriage horses, brown and cream color, in good condition, very stylish; and a carriage nearly new, also a two-seated wagon and harness. All the above can be seen at the stable in Adams-st., between Sands and Prospect sts., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply to J. A. H. BELL & CO., No. 140 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR RENT OR SALE.—In Orange, N. J., within three minutes' walk of the Railroad station, and one hour's ride from foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, a new cottage house, just finished, nine rooms, cellar and attic, with grates, kitchen-range and other conveniences, on high ground, commanding a beautiful view of the mountain. A healthy, convenient and quiet residence for a merchant doing business in the City. For particulars apply immediately to C. M. SAXTON & CO., Agricultural Book Publishers, No. 140 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN.—The house is handsomely and well built, finely located, surrounded by large and full grown fruit and shade trees, fine shrubbery, choice flowers, &c.; within two minutes' walk of the railway dépôt; pleasant neighborhood, in which are three churches, and a well conducted seminary; a most desirable residence for a person doing business in the City who wishes to live in the country. Apply to J. CLARK, No. 56 Wall-st., rooms Nos. 13 and 14.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—BEAUTIfully situated among the hills, about 32 miles from town, by railroad, and three minutes' walk from the dépôt; a beautiful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 50 acres; good house, abundant outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 337 Broadway, third story, front.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET FOR THE Summer or to April 1, five minutes' walk from the Morrisania dépôt, Westchester County—a neat two-story dwelling, inclosed in half an acre of ground. The house has 7 rooms, cellar under whole, water in the house. The grounds are well laid out, and contain trees and shrubbery of several years' growth. Rent $120. The same property would be sold cheap. Address Box No. 2,346 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE—The residence of the late ABRAHAM CODDINGTON, consisting of 9 acres of land, a good house and barn, with new and substantial improvements, a good apple orchard and a choice variety of other fruits. Inquire of G. GATFY, No. 1,307 Broadway, New-York, or upon the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A NEAT two-story house, with kitchen attached, ice-house, barn, and three or four acres of land, and plenty of fruit trees, situated about three-fourths of a mile from Williams Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 46 Chatham-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE WITHIN one hour's ride of the City Hall, by Hudson River Railroad, beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the river; the house is new with all the modern improvements, bath-room, &c., and furnished throughout this Spring; the grounds, consisting of 1½ acres, are well laid out; there is also a stable and carriage-house on the premises; will be let for the Summer, or longer, if required. Apply to N. A. BOYNTON, Spuyten Duyvil, or J. A. DURKEE, No. 1 Stone-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 12 miles from the city, on the Albany Post road, 1½ miles south of Yonkers, and one mile from Riverdale Station. The house is large and new, containing a large number of rooms, with suitable outbuildings for a gentleman's residence, finely protected on the north, surrounded by forest trees, containing 4 to 5 acres of land, with a good garden. It cannot be surpassed for health and good society. Inquire at No. 6 Jauncey Court or J. ODELL, near the premises—would be exchanged for a good house in the city.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER 3½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA SITES FOR SALE from 10 to 50 acres of land, elevated and beautifully situated on the east bank of the river, 30 miles from the City, distant 1 mile from dépôt; on the property are some beautiful views of the Hudson, opposite mountains and surrounding scenery; the shore of the river is well wooded; also, a farm with a river-view, finely cultivated; price $150 per acre. Apply to G. E. CRUGER, No. 38 Pine-st., (basement,) from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF ABOUT eight acres of land, in Orange County, N. Y., two and a half miles from Middletown, on the Erie Railroad, sixty-seven miles from New-York City; a large dwelling, barn and stable, an orchard of grafted fruit-trees, stock and farming utensils and furniture if desired. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, Undertaker, Middletown, opposite Carpet-bag Factory, or E. ROBINSON, 33 West 43d-st.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., A GOOD sized stone cottage with a large garden and a pasture lot adjoining. An omnibus line for Green Point passes the house hourly, and a steamboat for the City four times daily. Apply to EBENEZER STEVENS & SONS, No. 198 Water st.

A COMPLETE SUMMER-HOUSE—ABOVE the Highlands, scenery magnificent; rooms unsurpassed and especially adapted to families; water excellent; vegetables raised, not bought; fruits of all kinds, choice and abundant. Interview and Circulars at No. 308 Broadway.

LAND FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE LOcations for country residences. 15 acres and 20 acres, (without buildings,) within 16 miles of the City, one-half hours' ride. Also, a fine country residence; no location in the State more healthy. Apply to JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY.—TO RENT, WITH PRIVILEGE of purchase, a furnished cottage at Rockaway, suitable for a large family, near the water, with about an acre of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,

AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,

Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,

Corner of 21st st., New-York,

Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their

CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES,

which they offer on the most favorable terms,

FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, at warerooms, as above.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st. A large assortment of these durable instruments on hand, containing their recent improvements in scale and action and warranted to give satisfaction. New pianos of the above make to rent and rent allowed on purchase. A number of secondhand mahogany case pianos for sale low for cash. One secondhand upright [illegible] for sale for $75 cash. Melodeons for sale of TAYLOR & FARLEY'S make, Worcester, Mass.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York, and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a teacher or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

PIANOS.—WM. BALDWIN WOULD CALL THE attention of purchasers to E. Gabler's modern improved American Pianos of every style, unrivaled in beauty of tone or finish. Manufactory Warerooms, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos to rent.

MELODEONS FOR RENT.—RENT ALLOWed on purchase. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Sub-bass Organ Melodeons, and those of every style, at wholesale and retail. Each instrument fully guaranteed. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 88 Walker-st., sole agent.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL—FARM—HOME.—THE ATTENtion of parents having sons or daughters to educate is invited to the Ashland Collegiate Institution, in which these are combined. This Institution is on the Catskill Mountains, in the town of Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Students received at any time. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EDWARD GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York; EDWARD GRAY, Bath, Brooklyn; WM. MORGAN, Esq., Williamsburg, or to the Principals.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Summer term commences July 2. Location, the healthiest in the Union; instruction thorough; discipline strict; accommodations superior and terms moderate. Four hours by railroad from New-York. For circulars, apply to Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., Principals.

BOYS AND MEN PREPARED FOR BUSINESS while business is dull. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will keep his Commercial Academy open during August to qualify students practically for Fall business. Commuters for a full commercial course will become quick in figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Two $15 seats vacant.

WM. FERRISS, TEACHER IN THE CLASsical and mathematical school of Prof. Drisler, of Columbia College, will give private instruction at his residence, No. 71 West 27th-st., to young gentlemen desirous of entering college.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $112 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD University, a situation as private tutor to a family of children or a few private pupils, to whom he will give lessons by the hour. Instruction given in the common English branches, German, French, Italian and Drawing. Apply by letter to J. W., Boston, Mass., or to H. HITCHINGS, No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 19 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 6th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary. New-York, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, COR. OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, E. D.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, July 20. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July, will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M. WILLIAM WALL, President. GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice Presidents. SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and less than $500, and four per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 20th inst. during the hours of business at the Bank. Interest not drawn out will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. JAMES MILLS, President. G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 287 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary. PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., New-York, July 9, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst. on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and scrip will be issued on the 1st of August to POLICY HOLDERS for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.

The Directors have also declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the STOCKHOLDERS on and after the 14th inst. GEO. T. HOPE, President. H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, Canal st., in that City. E. B. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF this institution have declared a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent. on deposits between $5 and $500, and five (5) on larger sums, payable after Wednesday, 22d inst. All dividends not drawn will be added to principal and bear interest as such. By order. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK—SIXTH-av. [illegible] 1857.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum, on all sums of [illegible] and upon all sums above [illegible] payable at the Bank during Bank hours on and after the 20th inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to [illegible] P. M. and 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board. WM. MANDEVILLE, President. W. [illegible], JOHN RANDALL, Secretaries.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, New-York, July 6, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th instant to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the transfer books, this day. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF New-York, June 30, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of July next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board. W. B. BALLOW, Cashier. New-York, July 1, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Corner Fulton and Greenwich sts., New-York, July 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 11. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

SOUTHERN BANK, NEW-ORLEANS, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Northern stockholders at the Bank of America, on the 22d instant.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 387 Broadway, corner Franklin-place, New-York, June 4, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, June 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 26, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The People's Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July. The Transfer Books closed till that date. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, office No. 74 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., payable on 9th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary. New-York, July 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date. J. R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, Friday, June 26, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. By order. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, E. D., July 1st, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 16th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIdend of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 6th of July next. June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Great Western Buildings, No. 63 Pine-st., New-York, June 23, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date. DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE Company, office No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, 6th July, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand. JESSE PAULMIER, Secretary. JERSEY CITY, July 6, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 1, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 15th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 26, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of July next. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE [illegible], 1857.—A dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this institution, on and after Monday, July 6, next. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

CINCINNATI [illegible] INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, CINCINNATI, July 3, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. [illegible] on the Capital Stock, [illegible] payable on the 15th inst., in the City of New-York. G. W. RICE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—UNION EXPRESS COMPANY OFFICE, No. 173 Broadway, New-York.—The [illegible] their fifth semi annual dividend [illegible] payable at their office in New-York [illegible] EDWARD P. [illegible]

DIVIDEND—THE PATERSON AND HUDSON [illegible] payable at [illegible] Trust Company, New-York, on the [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Forty French plate oval pier and mantel mirrors, three piano-fortes, parlor, chamber, [illegible] rockers, carpets, oil-cloths, gold watch, chains, &c., &c. F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) July 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 39 [illegible] a very large stock of good household furniture of every description, among which may be found [illegible] three second-hand piano-fortes, [illegible] silver, carpets and oil-cloths, [illegible] feather beds and hair mattresses, [illegible] gold watch, &c., &c.; also, all the furniture of a family removing from the City; also, balance of goods from Brooklyn; also, 300 Boston rocking chairs, [illegible] block walnut and oak [illegible] All of the above furniture must be removed the day of or Monday morning. N. B.—This sale offers inducements to the trade, as well as all others. No postponement on any account. Terms, cash on delivery.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HORSE, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.—E. & F. SCHENCK, No. 25 Nassau-st., will sell to the highest bidder on SATURDAY MORNING, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, a first-class family horse, bright bay, long tail, full 16 hands high, 9 years old, sound and free from tricks, will stand without tieing, [illegible] for saddle horse. Also a light carriage to seat [illegible] persons and two on front seats [illegible] best materials by one of our best carriage makers; has been used but six weeks. Also the set of harness on the horse, been used but six weeks; made to order by one of the first establishments in Broadway.

H. B. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS AND CO. WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, July 11, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a half-top phaeton, for four persons, with shifting seats, made by Lawrence. Also a six-seat Rockaway, made by [illegible], of Newark, in good order, lined with cloth.

At 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large lot of fancy goods, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of wax figures, [illegible] Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, and various other Society Regalia of all descriptions, [illegible] cases, large stuffed seals, &c., &c. Sale without reserve.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—TUNIS MORRELL WILL sell, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at his sale-room No. 384 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., a general variety of wares and goods from those deceased and obliged to sell: furniture, oil paintings, gold watches and jewelry, mirrors, silver plated ware, [illegible] &c. A desirable collection of good and useful articles.

THOS. VERNON, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—BY MISTAKE A NOTICE was inserted in Friday's Herald, advertising Sheriff's Sale at No. 121 Chatham-st. This is to notify the public that no such sale was intended, the place of sale being in Pearl-st. instead of Chatham-st. H. CROMBIE, Deputy Sheriff. Dated July 10, 1857.

WILLIAM B. JONES, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY E. SAMUEL JONES. Store No. 424 Canal-st., will sell on MONDAY, July 13, at 10 A. M., by order of the assignee, at No. 186 3d-av., a large quantity of ready-made clothing and piece goods.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL!

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.; Leave College Point at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M. RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel to Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private subscription, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of the tide, [illegible] other parties may now rely upon making the trip for the season with regularity and dispatch. CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily. The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and [illegible]; the commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, [illegible] WILCOX, every Monday, [illegible]

Boston	$4 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worcester	3 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence	3 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fitchburg	3 65	[illegible]	[illegible]

For further information, [illegible] &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, [illegible] on the boats.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new and elegant steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st. N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Saturday, July 11, at 3 P. M.	Saturday, July 11, 7 A. M.
Sunday, July 12, 9½ A. M.	Saturday, July 11, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, July 12, 5 P. M.	Sunday, July 12, [illegible]
Monday, July 13, 12 M.	Monday, July 13, 5½ A. M.

Stages for Ocean Village and all parts of the country.

SUNDAY MORNING BOATS FOR NEWBURG AND PEEKSKILL.—The favorite steamer METAMORA, Captain WM. PERRY, will leave New-York, from pier foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Captain BENSON, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., for Peekskill, at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, [illegible] Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Caldwell's. The above boats return the same day, touching at Amos-st. each way. For further particulars, apply on board.

JULY, 1857.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, and all the intermediate landings. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from the foot of Robinson-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, July 11, 10 A. M.	Saturday, July 11, 5 P. M.

JULY 1857.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Satur'y, July 11, 5 P. M.	Satur'y, July 11, 7 A. M.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. [illegible], will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Amos-st. at 9½ A. M. and 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M. and 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M. and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain [illegible], will leave New-York, from Pier No. [illegible], North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Elm Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Tottenville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

THE FAST AND SPACIOUS STEAMER BROADWAY will commence her regular trips as a day boat for Albany, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, from the foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings; arriving in Albany in time for the cars to Saratoga or the West.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 25 cents, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7¾ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING.—Making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BENSON, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the usual landings on her return. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ARMENIA—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; Arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

SPORTING.

A FAST SAILING YACHT FOR SALE OR CHARTER—about 30 tons burthen, in first-rate order. Apply to E. HANFORD, No. 5 Beekman st.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

200 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff st.

OWNER WANTED—FOR A LOT OF ABOUT six tons soap-stone, which was forwarded from Huntington, Massachusetts, about three months since, consigned E. WHEELER, N. Y. This lot of stone will be sold to pay charges if not called for on or before the 18th instant. FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent Connecticut River Railroad Line, Pier No. 25 Peck-slip, New-York. New-York, July 6, 1857.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] & SMITH, STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS. [illegible] No. [illegible] William-st. [illegible] below Wall-st. HENRY [illegible] WM. ALEX. SMITH. New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, ROWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport. [illegible] The new Bonds being payable at [illegible] dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period. Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, ROWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders [illegible] Bonds [illegible] [illegible] The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst. and will remain open till the 30th June inst.—Dated New-York, June [illegible], 1857. CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—THE SUBscribers offer for sale—

ST. LOUIS CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, five and twenty-five years to run.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, five years to run.

[illegible] COUNTY, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

The last two bonds guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort [illegible] Railroad.

CITY OF KEOKUK TEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, complete and three years to run, secured by a special tax for the payment of principal and interest.

CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, [illegible] years to run.

CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

The principal and interest of all the above Bonds payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars can be had on application to E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, a meeting of the Stockholders of the [illegible] Mining Company will be held at No. [illegible] Broadway, room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider the Report of the Directors, calling an installment of [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock, for the purpose of [illegible] and carrying on the operations of the mines. [illegible] REYNOLDS, President.

ULSTER COMPANY.—The stockholders of the late Ulster Company who are desirous of taking stock in "The [illegible] Company," now holding all the property formerly owned by the Ulster Company, can have an opportunity of doing so until the 15th July by calling at the office of the company, No. 12 Broadway, Room No. 4, where the terms of subscription will be made known.
SAM'L L. MITCHILL, EDWIN LUDLOW, CHAS. BURKHALTER, } Trustees.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1857.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company, on and after that date. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 7th of July inclusive. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. [illegible] William-st., New-York, June 30, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board. J. H. H[illegible], Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than [illegible], payable in from 6 to 18 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, cashier [illegible] Leather Bank.

A LOAN OF $40,000 WANTED ON AMPLE security, at [illegible] per cent. interest; the same will be taken in parcels if necessary; the best landed security will be given. Inquire at No. 80 Nassau-st., room No 12.

TO SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND PARTIES HAVING TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST.—CORNING & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st., offer for sale on favorable terms $[illegible] of the Brooklyn 6 per cent. permanent Water Loan.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

$1,000 WANTED ON PROPERTY worth three times the amount. Address W. H. K., this office.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 42 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE, New-York, June 26, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. The Reservoir will cover about 106 acres of land, and will be in depth 38 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:
[illegible] cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
[illegible],000 cubic yards of puddle.
[illegible],000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
[illegible],000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
21,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
[illegible] cubic yards of concrete.
550 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
[illegible],000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
324,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.
Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., until July 24th, for painting the main building of Ward School No 44, corner of North Moore and Varick sts. For specifications apply at the office of the hall of the Board of Education, or to either of the undersigned Committee on Building and Furniture of Board School Officers of the Fifth Ward.
A. L. DECAMP, No. 213 Front-st.
JAS. B. DUPIGNAC, No. 3 Lispenard-st.
WILLIAM KEMBLE, No. 24 Beach-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BACKUS RANGES For Summer and Winter.
SUMMER RANGES.
FURNACES.
A general assortment of COOKING STOVES, Wholesale and Retail,
At the Stuyvesant Stove Works Depôt,
SAM. S. UTTER, Proprietor,
No. 236 Water-st.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT-AIR FURNACE.—Great economy in fuel, positive purity of the warm air, no danger of setting the building on fire, as the fire passes through 50 feet of flues, and the cold air is exposed to all the heated surfaces. There is no downward draft, and no damper openings. It can be cleaned in five minutes. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, office and salesroom No. 360 Broadway, corner of White-st., New-York.

MOUNT HOPE CUT NAILS, MADE AT entirely new works, with superior machinery. There are no better nails in market. Agency, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PIG IRONS, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA tin, Coburn's extra lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COAL CARTS WANTED.—EIGHT OR TEN coal carts, either new or second-hand. Address stating price and where to be seen, Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CORN Exchange Bank, on Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,[illegible]
Overdrafts		2,0[illegible]
Due from Banks		49,591 48
Due from Directors of the Bank	$76,[illegible]	
Due from Brokers	130,900 00	
Real Estate		111,[illegible]
Specie		165,0[illegible]
Cash items, viz: Checks on Banks		634,[illegible] 74
Stocks		150,203 90
Bills of Solvent Banks		31,643 00
Loss and Expense Account		7,312 15
Total		$3,697,4[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$914,000 00
Circulation Registered	$90,[illegible] 00	
Less notes on hand	11,453 00—	79,053 00
Profits		97,4[illegible]
Due to Banks		279,0[illegible]
Due Depositors on demand		1,3[illegible],743 98
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, for dividends		1,148 50
Total		$3,697,4[illegible]

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—Edward W. Dunham, President, and Frederick A. Platt, Cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank, an Associated Bank located and doing business in New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
(Signed) E. W. DUNHAM, President.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of July, 1857. (Signed) AND. KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank, *having been duly authorized* by the Board, hereby give notice that, in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank, in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional [illegible] shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June, 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer at sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., of WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1856, was not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August next, if the terms of the sale be fulfilled. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking-House, and the residue on or before the 20th of same month. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway, July 9, 1857.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE, THIS DAY, PURSUANT to the By-laws, declared an interest for the six months ending 31st of December last, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and not over $500, and at the rate of five per cent. on all sums over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th July. Interest not called for will be credited to depositors as principal.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 11th will draw interest from the 1st. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made on or before 11th July will bear interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice Pres't's.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.—No. 170 ATLANTIC-STREET.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of six per cent. on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after the 20th inst. Deposits made the first ten days of July will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST.—Under the provision of the by-laws, the Trustees have directed an interest to be paid to the depositors for the last six months, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of the present month. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal.
JAS. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their payment. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 644 Broadway, June 26, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount, will be paid to depositors in this institution, entitled thereto on and after Monday July 20. Interest not called for will draw the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Money deposited on or before Saturday, 11th July, will draw interest from 1st July.
Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 458 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums, from $5 to $1,000, deposited in this Bank, on or before the 10th July next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st July.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE IRVING SAVINGS Institution have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last 3 and 6 months ending June 30, 1857, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, 20th July. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, July 1, 1857.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND Inspectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to 15th July.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 3[illegible] BROADWAY, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 684 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PAESDER.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

STEAM POWER.

HEAVY STEAM POWER TO LET.—AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st. Rooms, vacant lots, or whole buildings, in sizes to suit. Inquire at the office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st., well suited for machinists. Also, some tools for sale. Inquire of J. C. HULL & SONS, corner of Cliff and Hague sts.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depôt, corner of White and Centre sts.:
7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at *Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany*, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 12, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2.25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and connecting passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LEVI E. TYNG, Plaintiff, against J. D. WHITE and A. G. WEST, defendants. Summons—For a money demand on Contract—Com not served. To the Defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the aforesaid County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 169 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and ninety-three dollars, with interest from the 9th day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 3, 1857.
SAMUEL D. COZZENS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint above referred to was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on Friday, the 3d day of July, 1857. SAMUEL D. COZZENS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.
jy4-law6w*

SUPREME COURT.—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—JONATHAN ROBINSON, SETH RAYNOR and DANIEL H. HULSE, Administrators of the estate of DAVID ROBINSON, deceased, against JOHN C. BENJAMIN and ELIZA ANN his wife, John S. Overton, Jr., Nathan Corwin, John C. Davis, Hubbard Griffing and William Franz.—Summons for relief.—To each and all the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in Riverhead in Suffolk County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 24, 1857. MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
je27-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF LIVINGSTON.—OSCAR F. GREEN against JOHN J. MERRELL.—Summons for money.—To JOHN J. MERRELL, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of OSCAR F. GREEN, plaintiff, a copy of which is filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Livingston, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at Nunda, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for one hundred and fifteen dollars, with interest thereon from the 20th day of March, 1853, besides costs and disbursements of this action.
R. W. PACKARD, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy11-law6w* Nunda, Livingston County, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF CHAUTAUQUE.—JOSIAH HALL, against MARTIN J. FURST and JANET P. FURST his wife, JACOB MILLER, ABRAM L. TAYLOR and JACOB MILLER TAYLOR.—To Martin J. Furst and Janet P. Furst his wife, Jacob Miller, Abram L. Taylor, and Jacob Miller Taylor, defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Josiah Hall, plaintiff, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of Chautauque County, April 14, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office in Jamestown, Chautauque County, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
HAZELTINE & CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je6-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEED, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next. Dated, New-York, the 22d day of May, 1857.
LEWIS B. BROWN, WM. SMITH BROWN, } Executors.
my23-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD TUNIS, late of the City of New-York, Clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 175 Washington-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 19th day of December next. Dated New-York, June [illegible], 1857. WM. H. TUNIS, Administrator.
je[illegible]-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE STEERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lawrence Waterbury, No. 253 Front-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1857.
LAWRENCE WATERBURY, Administrator.
MARY STEERS, Administratrix.
jy11-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH STEERE, late of the City of New-York, Importer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 Dey-st., up stairs, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1857.
HENRY NORRIS, Executor.
[illegible]-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERBERT R. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. [illegible] 5th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of July next. Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1857.
CYNTHIA S. CAMPBELL, Administratrix.
ja17-law6mS*

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.
The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. NEAL, 3,[illegible] tons burthen;
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,[illegible] tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. PRESCOT, 2,[illegible] tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,[illegible] tons burthen;
owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.
Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.
The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.
RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $80; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
The steamship JASON will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, July 8, and be succeeded by the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, July 22, and the INDIANA.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South-William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 1.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, July 8.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 15.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York, Wednesday, July 22.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 29.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 12.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamer COLUMBIA, M. BERRY, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.
The ATLANTIC will succeed the COLUMBIA, and sail on the 1st of August, and the BALTIC, the 15th of August.
No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, W'day, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July 22.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 8.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MCSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron Steamship CONSTITUTION, E. POGGIN Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on THURSDAY, July 16, from Pier No. 39 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.
In 1st Cabin .... $90 | In 2d Cabin .... $[illegible]
In 3d Cabin $55
This Steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to
AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.
Certificates of passage will be issued here to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends, at the following rates:
In 1st Cabin .... $100 | In 3d Cabin $40
In 2d Cabin .... 60 | In Steerage 36
(till July 17th inst.)

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE:
First cabin .... $130 | Second cabin .... $75.
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 23. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail August 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP LEBANON, T. Cook, commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $75, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company," to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.
N. P. STANTON,
Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.
In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 9, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed for two weeks.
J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.
In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 25, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is further postponed to the 29th day of July next. N. P. STANTON,
Deputy Secretary of State,
And Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.
All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.
R. C. HANCE, Register.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

MEDICAL.

A FALSE THEORY EXPOSED:
THE TRUE
SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been shrouded in darkness as regards the mysteries of medicine, and of deriving a truthful solution of its power over disease, and the proper use in the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practiced by the regular faculty, is a delusion—a bundle of improbabilities and uncertainties. There is nothing in the theories on which the physician can rely as certain or fixed; the results obtained from its prescriptions are doubtful, and in most cases unsatisfactory.

It is a solemn and startling fact, that three-fourths of those "who have departed this life" died victims, not *to disease*, but to the injudicious application of this subtle and uncertain theory, as practiced by the regular faculty.

We have proved the utter fallacy of the regular practice of medicine, and the great undeniable truthfulness of the R. R. R. over and over again; for, in a thousand cases, where the regular physicians have given up their patients as incurable, and had in many cases even set the time to only a few short hours, that their victims had to live, Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators or Resolvent, as the case may have been, has restored these dying patients to new life and health.

In the treatment of the sick by the R. R. R. remedies, there is nothing left to chance or uncertainties, for these remedies are so prepared as to preconfirmed and positive curative powers, founded on principles as immutable in their power over disease, as the laws of gravitation over the earth. It is, therefore, impossible for these remedies to fail in removing from the human system the difficulty for which they may be given, and of restoring the whole human system to its normal condition of health.

This is readily seen in the marvelous efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief—for the moment this remedy is applied to the part or parts of the body tortured with pain, or crippled with infirmities, all pain and uneasiness ceases, and the crippled, lame and wounded limb become invigorated with renewed strength. So also with the Resolvent. The most repulsive sores, ulcers, humors, and the most obstinate of chronic diseases quickly become extinct after a few doses is taken.

In cases of dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, derangement of the liver, congestions, palpitation of the heart, Radway's Regulators, in the form of Pills, can be relied upon as a positive and certain corrector and regulator of these difficulties. In cases of temporary constipation, or derangement of the stomach or bowels, the Cathartic and Purgative Pills, given by the regular faculty, even if they remove the temporary difficulty, do so at the expense of cramps, sickness at stomach, and weakness, and, *after the effects of these purgatives are over*, the bowels are left costive, and the system debilitated. Radway's Regulators will instantly relieve the pain and distress, remove the difficulty, and restore a regular action to the liver, stomach, bowels and other organs. They neither irritate, inflame, sicken or weaken the patient, and the evacuations are natural, without prostrating the system or cramping the bowels.

These remedies are the only ones that have reduced the hygienic principle to the fixity of a mathematical demonstration—invariable in all cases, and proceeding on a settled routine. They, and they alone, have imparted to the incongruous experience and repugnant practice of the so-called "regular faculty," the precision and invariability which are essential to the establishment of a science. Taking the human body as the problem, and health as its normal condition, they proceed by fixed rules to eliminate all extraneous and deleterious particles, and thus restore the constitution to its integrity, by the expulsion of those local or organic irregularities which vitiate the soundness of the whole.

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

In Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Typhus and Typhoid Fever, and all malignant and malarious Fevers—Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are not only positive curatives, but certain preventives.

Not only in the milder latitudes of the North have these Remedies cured the infection of these terrible maladies, but under the burning suns of the tropics, where in the wildest and most virulent degrees, they scourged the people as a pestilence. With these Remedies, you need not fear exposure to any contagious disease or infectious malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

All diseases that have become *established* in the system, called chronic or constitutional, Radway's Resolvent, aided by the Relief and Regulators, will remove. Scrofula, Syphilis, Bronchitis, Ulcers, Sores, Fever Sores, Humors, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases will quickly yield to this all powerful remedy.

The use of the Resolvent will, in a few weeks, entirely change the whole condition of the body, no care not from how many generations you have derived your title to the disease established in your bodies, Radway's Resolvent will remove it, and give to you what your forefathers were unable to—a pure and healthy body—free from disease.

COMMON DISEASES.

All diseases prevalent at this season of the year, caused by derangements of the organs of the system, sudden changes of the weather, heat and cold, disturbed circulation of the blood—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Headache, Toothache, Aches and Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Falls, Inflammatory Diseases, Congestive Diseases, Humors in the System, Impure Blood, Boils, Pustule Pimples, Blotches, &c., Liver Complaints—Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases, whether acute, inflammatory, malarious, nervous, chronic or constitutional, RADWAY'S Remedies will most positively exterminate and restore the infirm and enfeebled system to health and strength.

AN OFFER—TO THE DYING.

Ye who have friends now upon the brink of the grave, on whom all hopes of recovery are lost—who have been given up as incurable by your physician, we invite you to make one more effort to save the valued life of the dying one. A trial of these Remedies cannot do any injury, and may restore to life and health, even though no hopes are entertained by your physician. Over a thousand such instances have come to our knowledge; and we therefore feel ourselves justified in requesting the trial. Surely, after the physician says he can do no more, his prejudice to your using a remedy that might do good, is criminal.

As one of the instances we have alluded to in the above article, we refer the public to the case reported to us by Richard Griffith, Esq., well known in Canada West, as a man of high integrity, and well-approved of by his countrymen for his high official capacities.

HARROWSMITH, Frontenac Co., C. W., June 24, 1856.

In October, 1855, my wife giving birth to a child, left her bed too early, and caught a severe cold, which promised to terminate her life. The best physicians in this neighborhood and Kingston were in attendance on her—but all of no avail—*the Doctors had given her up to die. For seven consecutive weeks* I sat at her bedside momentarily watching to see her breathe her last. I happened to see a copy of your paper, called "*The Healing World*," and there read of your medicines. I resolved to test them as a last resort. I gave her the *Resolvent* with the Regulators—and Relief—according to directions, *and in three days*

OBSERVED A WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.

From this she daily recovered, and is now, thank God, better than ever she was in her life.

The child, when three months old, caught a bad cold, and *dwindled away to a mere skeleton*, nothing but bone and skin; his *eyes protruded from his head, as if they would drop out*; the physicians all united in saying there was no use of attempting to save him; *his case was hopeless, as it was too young, and must die.* But I thought different. Your Remedies gave life to my wife, while the doctors gave her up to death. I again had recourse to them. I gave him the Resolvent internally, and used it as a wash externally, to his eyes. He is now a laughing, hearty, prattling child, enjoying the best of health. Your most obedient and grateful servant,
RICHARD GRIFFITH.

The above, reader, is but one out of thousands of similar cases in the world, where, had the verdicts of the physicians been relied upon, without further trial, death would have seized its victim. Do not, therefore, give up your friends on the mere report of your physicians, who say they can do no more. When you are told this, resort to our Remedies.
RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. MORTON'S REMEDY CURES A CERTAIN prevalent disease without internal medicines. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, 374 Grand-st., and 398 Hudson-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—In this sultry season of the year, when every one feels the necessity of taking some purgative and alterative medicine, the pure extract of sarsaparilla will be found the most effectual remedy in the world for purifying the blood, regulating the secretions, and insuring the healthy action of the stomach and bowels. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for delicate and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOIN TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, low [illegible], loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, [illegible] medicine [illegible] follow [illegible] epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.
With woful [illegible] Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.
If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Depôt No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chesnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and powerful invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, where its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole frame rendered more vigorous, more vigorous and harmonious in every function. Price $1 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

A "PRIVATE TREATISE" ON THE CURE OF CERTAIN DISEASES, &c.—In the plainest words, this little volume gives the treatment and directions of a physician of immense experience. By this it will be seen there is no occasion to make known the subject to a second person, while those whose complaint continues on from month to month, may see at once the reason of it. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 2 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) No. 25 Bowery, &c., and by the Author, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 309 Post-Office. Consultation hours till 1 and after 6.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the [illegible], and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $[illegible] to any physician who can cure private disease with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. [illegible] all ye that have been [illegible], by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that "[illegible] himself again." [illegible]

MADAME ORTELA, PHYSICIAN.—LATE of Paris; residence No. 7 Delancey-st.; feels grateful to the public for their liberal patronage. Her friends would find it much more agreeable by calling in the early part of the week; on Saturday her rooms are inconveniently crowded.

J. CLAWSON KELLEY, ANALYTICAL Physician, can be consulted at his office, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., daily, until Aug. 1, free of charge, upon all diseases, particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., with their attending symptoms, as rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, difficulty of breathing, &c.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR.—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $1. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,[illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

$500 REWARD.—INFALLIBLE ANTIDOTE.—A mixture for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner John-st.; T. T. GREEN, corner 16th-st. and Broadway.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$[illegible]
Surplus June 1, 1857	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business at No. 39 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York Building, corner Wall and William sts.
R. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property.
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.
HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. S. Doughty,	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
Jacob Little,	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	John R. Peters,	Ramsey Crooks,
F. De Peyster,	E. E. Collins,	Alfred Pell,
John Gerein,	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
Wm. H. Johnson,	Henry L. Hogeet,	Jeremiah Gould,
L. B. Labeau,	Geo. S. Norwood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
A. Van Santvord,	W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Robert Hogg,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles D. Hurt,
Howard C. Cady,	Edward Burgess,	William Pell,
P. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Moody,
Charles Sagory,	John Ewen,	Charles B. White,
P. K. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Ferdinand.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 36 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000.
WITH A SURPLUS.
At an annual election held on Wednesday, June 24, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP,	NATHAN CLARK,
FREDERICK PENTZ,	ADON SMITH, Jr.,
JOHN M. MASON,	ROBERT McCLELLAN,
ELISHA BROOKS,	ADELMOUR W. KING,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	ROBERT R. GOFF,
ORSAMUS BUSHNELL,	ANTHONY HOGUET,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WILLIAM VOORHIS,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	AB'M M. BININGER,
DANIEL B. PIERSON,	CHAS. C. CARPENDER,
JOHN G. WELLSTOOD.	

At a meeting of the Board, held subsequently, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st., July 6, 1857.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION held this day at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected a Board of Directors for the year ensuing:

DIRECTORS.

ISAAC O. BARKER,	JOHN W. KETCHAM,
O. W. WOODFORD,	M. STEPHENSON,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,	JACOB MILLER,
JOHN H. BOWIE,	JOSEPH WHITFIELD,
GEO. J. HAMILTON,	HARRISON HALL,
JAMES Y. WATKINS,	WILLIAM SIMPSON,
DAVID H. McALPIN,	JAMES L. STEWART,
SAMUEL RAYNER,	JOHN PETTIGREW,
JOHN ROBINSON,	CHAS. D. BAILEY,
THOMAS WALLACE,	JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM PERT,	A. T. SCRIBNER,
MERRIT H. SMITH, Jr.,	W. S. ADAMS,
JOHN ASH,	EDWIN A. HOPKINS,
JONATHAN PURDY,	JOSEPH ROSE,
GEORGE H. PURSER,	WILSON SMALL,
JOHN B. SIMPSON,	EDGAR M. CRAWFORD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and JOHN W. KETCHAM, Esq., Vice-President.
This Company, with a cash capital of $200,000, and a surplus of over $[illegible],000, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $[illegible], with a large surplus. Office No. [illegible] Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Franklin,
Charles E. Beard,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
John Compton,	Silas Brainard,	A. L. [illegible],
Leonard [illegible],	Joseph W. Corlies,	[illegible],
John Watson,	Wm. F. [illegible],	[illegible] Nicoll,
Samuel Willets,	Noah T. [illegible],	[illegible],
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Geo. A. Townsend,	[illegible],
[illegible],	Alfred Willets,	[illegible] Ward,
[illegible],	J. E. Boyd,	[illegible],
U. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alvo E. Laing.
Robert W. Bruce,	J. Townsend,	
Geo. W. Lawrence,		

JAMES E. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Free Sweetening.—A vessel [illegible] molasses at James slip yesterday, and by inadvertence or stupidity no watch was set over it. In ten minutes after it was out the boys commenced their depredations. Soon Water street sent down a deputation of women with pails, kettles, pitchers, mugs and jugs. By dusk so many had helped themselves to a supply that three hogsheads had been emptied of their contents and rolled into the river. The watchman [illegible] ventured to interpose with a remonstrance. A youngster offended at the novel doctrine emptied upon his head his pail of molasses. The watchman retired dripping with free sweetening and the youngster refilled his pail. We presume molasses will go up three cents a gallon all over the City now—the slightest accident sends the price up—it takes ten years of peace and plenty to bend it down again.

Arrest of a Pickpocket.—A young fellow named James Connelly, of No. [illegible] West-street, was detected by Elizabeth Reid, a Scotch lady, at about [illegible] o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the act of picking her pocket, in Broadway, near Duane-street. She gave the alarm, when he ran, but was arrested by Francis Graham and Thomas Smith, of Lewis-street. On being searched, nothing was found, but he dropped her handkerchief, containing about $7, on the sidewalk. Mrs. Reid identified it as her property, when it was shown to her by Mr. L. P. Lindeus, who picked it up. Justice Connolly told him he should be tried to-day, at the General Sessions.

Base Ball—Gotham and Eagle Clubs.—A match of base ball between these Clubs was played yesterday at Hoboken, and resulted in the success of the Gothams, they scoring 45 to the Eagles' 20, as follows:

GOTHAMS.	Runs.	EAGLES.	Runs.
Van Cott	5	Houseman	3
Vail	4	Place	2
Sheridan	7	Armfield	1
Wadsworth	4	Williams	3
Commerford	5	Bixby	3
Turner	8	Yates	3
Cudlipp	6	Smith	4
Johnson	6	Gelston	3
Winslow	4	Welling	1
Total	45	Total	20

There were thousands of ladies and gentlemen on the ground to witness this game, which was an excellent one. The weather was fine.

The Empire City Regatta Club.—This Club held a meeting on Thursday night, at Matthews' Hall, No. 149 South-street. The President, Stephen Roberts, Esq., in the chair, who stated that the object of the meeting was to make preparations for the regatta which comes off in September next. After some informal business the following three classes were arranged:

First-class boat, 1 pair of sculls, 2 men.
Second-class boat, 2 pair of sculls, 4 men.
Third-class boat, 4 pair of sculls, 10 men.

On motion, Harlem was chosen as the resort of the Club at the regatta. The club then adjourned.

Dr. Bethune, the Rochester Advertiser says, has been giving the young candidates for the ministry at the Rhetorical Society of the Theological Seminary a lecture. He said, among other things, that when he was young no preacher ever went into the pulpit in boots, but always wore shoes; and he believed there was as much of comfort as custom in it. No one can preach well in tight boots. He inveighed against the "white choker" as unclassical and undefinable. The writers on ancient customs tell us nothing about bandages for the throat, and in early days men had sleeves and [illegible] were the "halter." There is no reason, therefore, why the clergy should garrote themselves in these days. The ladies protest against it by their own disuse of the neck-band, and bear the white column gracefully as a lily's stalk its flower. [illegible] of long-winded words and rhetorical flourishes and rigid adherence to the plain Saxon vocabulary were advised.

Assault upon a Young Girl.—A young German named Charles Thomas, a clerk in a grocery store at the corner of Madison and Oliver streets, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant Smith, of the First District Police Court and taken before Justice Connolly on a warrant charging him with assault upon the person of Mary Stapleton, a little girl of 10 years. Mary swore, in her affidavit that about 8 o'clock A. M. on the 9th inst., she was sent by her mother, who lives in Oliver-street, to purchase some sugar at the store in question, when Thomas seized her and made a determined effort to violate her person. She screamed for help, when Thomas placed his hand across her mouth, but her cries were heard by some passers, who opened the door and looked in to ascertain the cause. Thomas then released his grasp and the little girl ran away. The accused was committed to await an examination.

Stealing an Anchor.—A carrier named Davis, while standing at Peck-slip, about 7 o'clock A. M., yesterday, was handed an order by a man unknown to him, directing him to go to foot of Corlears-st., and take an anchor and chain he would see there, to the ship Nightingale, lying at foot of Fifth-street, and that he would be paid for the cartage by a man he would meet at the corner of Lewis-street. He accordingly went, got the anchor and chain at Corlear-street, but wishing to make sure of his payment he proceeded first to Lewis street, but not finding any one there to pay him he took back the anchor and chain, and reported it at the Seventh Ward Station. Officers Pike and Caldwell went to Corlear-street, and finding them both there had them taken to the Seventh Ward Station house. The police are on the track of the robbers. The anchor and chain are worth $100. Mr. Isaac Hall, corner of Broad and Water streets, has lost an anchor and chain. They are supposed to be his property.

Worth Monument.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council on the erection of a suitable monument to Major-General Worth, met on Thursday evening.

Mr. Batterson exhibited a drawing of the proposed structure, which is to be erected in the triangular piece of ground at the junction of Fifth-avenue and Broadway, at Twenty-fourth-street. An equestrian statue of Gen. Worth, wrought in bronze, a trophy of arms, inscriptions commemorative of his participation in the battles on the Western frontier, in Florida and Mexico, are designed thereon.

Mr. Batterson contemplates laying the foundation in a few days, and the monument will be completed on the 25th of August, when it will be inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies.

The Committee favored all the suggestions of Mr. Batterson, and concluded to set about furnishing a copper box and contents as a record of the time, to be deposited in the foundation of the memento.

Rags.—A gentleman in the trade supposes that about [illegible] bales of rags, averaging 275 pounds each, are every year received at this port from Europe. A very large portion come from Glasgow, Scotland, and Leghorn, Italy. Last year about 3,000 bales were received by one house from the land of the Pharaohs, being shipped from the port of Alexandria for New-York. These were the first rags brought from Egypt to the United States, as previously they had gone to London and Liverpool.

Heavy Loss.—Mr. Joseph P. Mahany, of Winchester, Va., says that his pocket was picked of $1,385 in cash, and two notes of $617 each, while crossing the Jersey City Ferry, on Thursday night.

[Advertisement.]

Partial Deafness and Discharges from the Ear.—Dr. Hartley, Principal and Proprietor of the Philadelphia Ear Institution, is now in New-York City, and generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear, without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequalled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskilled hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to his branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction by fire of the Institution of which Dr. Hartley was the head, having temporarily released him from his duties in Philadelphia, he will receive calls during each morning at No. 105 Ninth-street, near University-place, until the first of August, when he positively leaves for Europe. It would therefore be advisable for those who wish to consult him to make an early call.

[Advertisement.]

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy.

[illegible]—Having noticed an advertisement of a [illegible], in which he states that the [illegible] and the only one approved of by Mr. Marcy, was taken at his gallery, I would respectfully [illegible] contradict the above, by stating [illegible] for which Mr. Marcy gave [illegible] one approved of by him, is a [illegible] taken at my Photographic [illegible] and 587 Broadway, and is now on exhibition. Chas. D. Fredricks, Photographist.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. Woodworth & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, simple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

New and second-hand pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the Waters' piano and music rooms, No. 333 Broadway. One 7-octave, all round corners, Gilbert piano, price $400, for $250; one do., carved keys, &c., $500, for $300; one Chickering 7-octave, price $350, for $240; one Brooks, 7-octave, carved legs, inlaid nameboard, price $500, for $250; one Miller, 5½ octave, price $275, for $175; one 7 octave, second-hand, for $110; three 6-octave, for $90, $60 and $50; one 5½-octave, for $40; one do. for $30. Melodeons for $45, $50, $60, $75, $90, and up to $180. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed as purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Beware of counterfeits! Purchasers are hereby informed of a certain test as to the genuineness of these remedies; it is necessary to see that each leaf of the book of directions around each pot and box shows the words "Holloway, New-York and London," as a water-mark in semi-transparent letters. All not thus authenticated are frauds. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 60c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 90c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

S. Coates, [illegible] Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, [illegible] to the improved apparatus [illegible] chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. Coates.

[Advertisement.]

Catarrh Cured.—It is beginning to be understood that Dr. R. Goodall, at No. 385 Broadway, is introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.: effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. The remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Further particulars soon.

[Advertisement.]

Portrait of Gov. Marcy.—An Imperial Photograph of the late Wm. L. Marcy, taken a few days previous to his decease, is exhibited at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. It was pronounced by Mr. Marcy, and is regarded by his friends, the best, as it is the last, record of his features ever taken. Copies may be obtained by application at the Gallery.

[Advertisement.]

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, the sole survivor of a score of (so called) Sarsaparillas, in its new, concentrated form, cures all external complaints, resulting from foul blood, quicker than ever. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at $1 per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

A brilliant complexion! and a skin white, smooth, delicate and free from tan, freckles and all imperfections, is the certain result of Fontaine's Cream of Wild Flowers, the most exquisite of toilet luxuries. For washing infants and children mothers and nurses pronounce it superior to all spirits or lotions. Sold by all druggists, and by F. G. Fontaine & Co., Nos. 385 and 589 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Some men filter Croton water by clenching their teeth, others by the sensible outlay of 75 cents in the purchase of the Croton Star Filter; simple in construction, convenient in use, perfect in action, and low in price, it has no equal in the ready furnishing of perfectly pure water. On exhibition and for sale at the agency, No. 229½ Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs will be found at the great manufactory depot of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The best gas cook stove in the world. Call and see it.

[Advertisement.]

A monster entertainment is to be given at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, consisting of as follows: J. J. Poole's local drama of "Wealth and Worth," the pantomime of the "Rose of Sharon," and the new Ledger story of the "Widow of Toledo," interspersed with songs and dances.

[Advertisement.]

Imperial Photograph of Hon. Wm. L. Marcy on exhibition at Brady's lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

For any Disease of the Throat or Lungs use an oiled silk Throat or Chest Plaster, medicated with J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar; relief will be almost immediate.

For any Neuralgic or Rheumatic trouble, apply J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any Disease of the Skin, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any Scrofulous or other Sores, take J. R. Stafford's Blood Purifying Powders, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of Sulphur and Iron, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the Blood.

Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, Powders $1 a package of 12 powders, Ointment 25 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

Funeral of Messrs. Leslie and Porter and Miss Palmer.—The funeral of these persons, who were drowned at Lake Ronconcomo, L. I., on the 4th of July, took place on Friday afternoon at St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, in the presence of a large assemblage of persons. The Church was draped in velvet and satin, while the clergy wore black silk habits. Rev. Mr. Peck, Rector of the Church, addressing the congregation, said, that as he was a deep mourner at the decease of his beloved brothers and sister, he would be unable to deliver the sermon which he purposed to do, but must postpone its delivery until Sunday next. After a few prayers, amid the chanting of the Doxology, the coffins were removed from the Church to Greenwood Cemetery, where they were interred.

Mr. John W. Leslie was 30 years of age.
Mr. D. B. Porter was 24 years of age.
Miss Harriet L. Palmer was 8 years of age.

Brooklyn Board of Health.—A meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon.

In obedience to the order of the Board, Mr. De Bree, proprietor of the establishment maintained at the foot of Broadway, appeared in person, and by James Sparks, Esq., as counsel. He was notified of the additional complaint against his establishment, when he in substance stated, that of the 900 barrels of dead animal flesh there when it was examined by the former Committee, a portion only had been removed, and the balance had been placed in sealed vaults, and was not offensive unless disturbed, and that he had not used any of it since Wednesday last. He would have removed the whole of it if he could have obtained the necessary conveyances.

On motion of Alderman Schols, Health Warden Brown was directed to examine the premises, and report at the next meeting.

Fires in Brooklyn.—The alarm of fire at 9½ o'clock last evening, was caused by the burning of a small shanty in Gowanus.

At 11½ o'clock yesterday morning, a frame building, on First street, near South Seventh-street, Eastern District, occupied by Wm. P. Jimmerson, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $800. No insurance.

Drowned.—A boy named Robert Moran was drowned in a cistern, at the rear of premises No. 65 Baltic-street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Deceased was 5 years of age, and Coroner Snell held an inquest.

The Heat.—James Mulooney was prostrated by the heat, yesterday, in Willoughby-street, Brooklyn. He was taken to the City Hospital by Officer Skidmore, of the Fourth District Police.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE HOBOKEN TRAGEDY.

Coroner's Inquest—Second Day.

The investigation in the case of the death of Oscar De Grandvol, who was shot on Wednesday night, in Hoboken, by Frederick Cueva, as is alleged, was continued yesterday by Justice Whitley. The evidence was of great importance in the case.

Susan Charles, daughter of Edmund Charles, testified: On the evening of the 8th inst., Oscar De Grandvol and other friends visited my father's house; they left at about half-past eleven o'clock; my sister and myself went out to the gate with Mr. De Grandvol at that time; we remained standing at the gate a short time, talking with him, and while there heard some person rush down the steps of Mr. Tompkins' house, next to our house; we saw a young man approach the paling between the trees, just before Mr. De Grandvol said "Good-night;" the young man then went and stood at Mr. Sheffield's gate; Mr. De Grandvol left us, and, as he passed that young man, he seized hold of Mr. De Grandvol, and commenced striking him; I went forward and tried to separate them, and called for my father to come and help; after that a young man named Frederico Peyallad came forward and tried to separate them, and, as I thought, had succeeded; I then saw the young man who committed the assault fire a pistol toward Mr. De Grandvol, who immediately fell, and the two friends, as she believes, went into Mr. Tompkins' house; Mr. Tompkins came out and said, that he would attend to this; I did not see the pistol upon the ground, but I saw Mr. Tompkins pick it up; he showed it to me and said he would take care of it; quite a crowd had soon collected; when the pistol was fired Mr. De Grandvol was in a stooping position; I did not see where the young man took the pistol from, but I saw it raised; I know the young man by sight but not by name, and I could identify him; the person who fired the pistol was standing up as near as I can judge; at one time the young man and Mr. De Grandvol were both upon the ground; I was not more than six feet from them when the pistol was fired; the young man had hold of De Grandvol; he commenced whipping him with a cane or whip; when the pistol flashed, I saw the position of the young man that fired it; his arm was raised and extended towards Mr. De Grandvol, who had nothing in his hands to protect himself with. [The prisoner was subsequently brought into Court and identified by Miss Charles as the person who fired the pistol at Mr. De Grandvol.]

Frederico Pepallad testified: On the evening of 8th inst., I was at Mr. Tompkins' house, in Washington terrace; Frederick Cueva was there that evening, but not in company with me; at half-past eleven o'clock I started to go home; I heard two men fighting; I looked out of the window over the piazza and saw them clinched; I heard a lady at the next gate screaming and calling for help; I went towards them, and before I reached the gate I saw the two men falling, and then I heard the report of a pistol; I then went back into the house; I immediately afterwards went out to the sidewalk and saw a man lying there; other persons soon came to the spot; there was much confusion, and the police were called for; I went again into Mr. Tompkins' house [The pistol was produced.] I have seen that pistol; it belongs to Frederick Cueva; I have known Cueva since last September; I saw them both fall, and immediately heard the report of the pistol; Mr. Cueva told me that evening, at half past seven o'clock, soon after I met him, that during that afternoon De Grandvol had insulted him as he was passing M. De Grandvol's gate, by applying to him improper words; I was going out of the gate to separate them, but hearing the report of the pistol I returned into the house; I did not know at the time who they were, but I was told after the affray that they were Oscar De Grandvol and Frederick Cueva; I saw Cueva upon Mr. Tompkins' stoop after the fracas; I went to speak to him when a lady called to me to come inside, and I did not see him afterwards; during the evening I accompanied one of the ladies to the Atlantic Garden and Cueva went with the other; I do not know whether Cueva and De Grandvol were friends or not previous to this affray; I board at No. 28 Washington Terrace, and Cueva boards at Bloomfield Academy, with Mr. Feldner; we both attended school at Mr. De Grandvol's; I left there last November, and Cueva left in January; I usually see Cueva once or twice a day; I am a friend of his; as soon as he came into Mr. Tompkins', on Wednesday evening, he told me about De Grandvol's insulting him; he made no threats against him; he was joking and laughing during the evening; Cueva had a cane; he carried his pistol behind his back, in a belt; a gentleman came to Mr. Tompkins' his name is Thompson and he resides in New-York; he did not go with us to the Gardens; my home is in Cuba; Cueva is from Cuba; I did not know Cueva in Cuba; he has carried his pistol since last January I think; I do not know whether Mr. Thompson left before or after the affray; Miss Sally Tompkins was sitting upon the front stoop with Cueva, and Miss Mary Tompkins was sitting in the parlor with me; Cueva had his cane in his hand when he came back into the house after the affray.

James Houseman testified: I am a special policeman doing duty at the Ferry; on Wednesday night, at about twenty minutes before twelve o'clock, I was informed of this affray, and a description was given me of the one who fired the pistol; I had searched the half-past eleven o'clock boat, and was about leaving the Ferry when the Ferry-master called my attention to the prisoner, who had just passed the gate; I asked him were he was going, and he said to his guardian's, in West Twenty-third-street; I arrested him; he was calm and collected in his manner; he said: "I acknowledge, I acknowledge—I will go with you;" at the Station-house I discovered blood upon his pantaloons.

Francis McDonough testified: On the evening of the 8th inst. I received the prisoner Cueva at the station-house and locked him up in the cells; he spoke voluntarily of the fracas; I allowed no one to broach the subject to him; I did not introduce it, nor did I caution him that what he might say could be used against him, but not for him; I had no opportunity to do so before he spoke; he asked me if I thought the young man would die; I replied that the physicians did not think that he could live, and that he might live until morning; I said to him, "It is bad work;" he replied that it was, but that he did not shoot the pistol himself, but that it went off in his belt; he pulled up the skirt of his coat and putting his hand upon his back, on his spine, he said there was where he carried his pistol; I asked him whether he had seen the knife that was found belonging to De Grandvol; he told me that he did not see any knife; I told him he had better not converse with any one until he had counsel; he was not excited; I saw blood on his leg.

The testimony here closed. Justice Whitley then briefly addressed the Jury, and, among other things, remarked that he hoped they would notice the reprehensible practice, especially of young men, of carrying deadly weapons.

After a brief deliberation the Jury came to the following verdict:

"We, the undersigned Jurors, find that Oscar de Grandvol came to his death on the 9th day of July, 1857, from the effects of a pistol-shot wound, the ball perforating the head, near the left temple, and that the pistol was fired by the hand of Frederick Cueva, on the night of the 8th of July inst., at or about the hour of 11½ o'clock, in front of the house No. 18 Washington-terrace, or thereabouts.

Dated, July 10, 1857."

The prisoner had previously been remanded to jail, where he will await the action of the Grand Jury at the sitting of the Court in October next.

The funeral of young de Grandvol took place at 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, at the St. Patrick's Cathedral, New-York. Both of the parties are Roman Catholics. The deceased is spoken of as a very amiable and inoffensive young man.

Extraordinary Collection of Pearls.—The Paterson (N. J.) Guardian says that Messrs. John and Jacob Quackenbush, of that city, who have been in the pearl hunt from the first, exhibited on Saturday 21 pearls, the most perfect specimens of their recent exertions. They were all regularly graduated in size for a necklace, and of beautiful tints and clearness. Besides these, they have recently found a very large pearl, of the size of a musket-ball, perfect, and probably worth $1,000. The value of the necklace pearls would be about $1,500 when arranged for sale. This family have found over $4,000 worth, and have realized probably that amount, but the market value of the pearls is very much more, as they realized only $900 for one valued at $2,000 in New-York. They state that there is hardly any one hunting out side of Passaic and Bergen Counties, as elsewhere they meet with no success.

Ruffianism.—Jonas Towers was attacked and beaten badly while in Railroad-avenue, on Wednesday night. His deposition was taken on Thursday. He is so badly hurt that he is confined to his bed and may not recover. Lawrence Sheridan and James Bly were arrested on the charge of being engaged in the assault.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Friday.—First Board.—$2,000 Morris Canal 6s, 71; $3,100 City Railroad 6s, 90; $2,800 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 64½; $3,200 City 6s, 90; $200 do., new, 95¼; $500 Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort., 64½; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 79½; $1,000 Calloway 10 ℘ cents, 44½; $11,877 12 Pennsylvania 5s, 85, 85¼; $4,000 Catawissa Railroad 7s, 53; $1,500 City Gas 6s, new, 90; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 78¼; $1,000 Union Canal 6s, 60; 40 Lehigh Navigation, 53; 20 do., 51; 10 do., 51½; 5 Harrisburg Railroad, 53½; 5 do., 51½; 833 Reading Railroad, 37¾; 200 do., 38¾; 5 Minehill Railroad 63½; 15 Morris Canal Preferred, 94½; 12 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¼; 140 Union Canal, 10; 54 Girard Bank, 11¼; 8 Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, 26.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 116; Philadelphia 6s, 90@90½; Phila. 6s, new, 95¼@95¾; Penn. 5s, int. off, 85¼@85¾; Reading R. R. 38½@38¾; Reading R. R. 6s, '70, 78½@79; Reading R. R. Mort. 6s, '44, int. off, 82@83; Penn. R. R. 42¼@42½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 51½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 63½@64; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 12¼@13; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 18¾@18⅞; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 8@8½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 1st mort., 65@66; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort., 44@44½; Long Island, 13@13¼; Vicksburg, 7¾@8; Girard Bank, 11⅛@11¼; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1½; Union Canal, 10@10½; New-Creek, ¾@1; Camden Railroad, 11@13.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 10.

$11,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88	150 Harlem R. R. pref'd	34
3,000 Calif. St. 7s, '75	58	250 Reading Railroad..s3	76¼
5,000 N. Car State 6s	87	1500 do.........s3	76¾
1,000 Missouri State 6s	78	200 do.........c	76¾
2,000 do.	78¼	200 do.	76¾
600 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	96	500 do.......s10	76¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	97½	200 do.......b60	76¾
2,000 T. H. & Alt. 2d mt.	63	300 do.........c	76¾
500 Cle. & P. div. b.	51	50 do.	76¾
1,000 do.	50	200 do.......s10	76¾
5,000 Du. & Pac. 1st m.	85½	200 do.	76¾
5,000 LaC. & M. R.R. '62	98	100 do.	77
1,000 H'n. R. R. 1st m.	90	100 do.	77
3,000 H. R. R. 1st m. bs	100	800 do.	77¼
1,000 L. E. & W 2d m. b.	90	25 Mich. Cen. R. R. b60	82
100 B'k of Commerce	105	50 M. S. & N. Ia. RR. opg	47
100 B'k Commerce Sc'p	104½	60 do.......p&c	47
11 Am. Exchange B'k	100	250 do.......opg	47¾
10 Park Bank	103½	250 do.......s30	45
112 Del. & H. Canal Co.	116	125 do.......s30	44½
30 Penn. Coal Co.	84	100 do. s5 aft opg	46
30 C. B. & Quin R. R.	90	100 do. s10 aft opg	46
250 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	81	100 M. S. & N. I. p. stk. b60	76
150 do.......b60	81	100 Ill. C. R.R. ex. b. s. b60	120
50 do.	80¾	100 do.......s60	118
100 do.......b60	81	100 do.......b60	120¼
200 do.	80¾	100 Cleve. & P. R.R. s60	58
300 do.	80¾	100 do.	93½
440 do.	80¼	100 Gal. & Chi. R.R. s63	91
150 do.......s10	80¾	100 do.	93½
100 do.......s10	80¼	400 Cleve. & Tol. RR s30	58½
100 do.	80¾	100 do.	57
100 do.	80	60 do.......b60	57½
1850 do.	80	30 Chi. & R. Isl. R. R.	90
150 do.......b30	80¼	5 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	51
700 do.......s60	79¾	300 do.......b60	51½
340 Erie Railroad....s3	26¾	150 do.......s30	50½
100 do.	26¾	300 do.......s15	51
100 do.......s5	26¾	100 do.......b60	51½
145 do.......s5	26½	5 La Crosse & Mil. R. R.	40½
500 do.......c	27	200 do.......s30	40
110 do.......b30	26¾	100 do.......s60	40
150 do.	26½	100 do.	41
25 do.......b60	26¾		
200 do.......c	26¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	88	5 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	48
20,000 Mo. State 6s	77½	400 do.......opg	47½
5,000 Louisiana St. 6s	78½	100 do.......p&c	47½
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	98	65 do.......p&c	47½
3,000 Te. Ha. & A 2d m.	63	100 do.......s30	46¾
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	17	100 do.......s60	48
100 do.......b3	16½	7 Mich. Cen. RR.	82
100 N. Y. Cent. R....s30	79½	200 M. S. & N. Ia. pf sk. s10 aft. opg	74
100 do.	81	80 do.......b60	75
600 do.......b10	81	20 do.	92½
5 do.	80¾	10 Gal. & Chi. R'r.	92½
100 do.......b30	81	20 do.......b10	93
150 do.......b3	81	15 Chic. & Rk. Isl. RR.	91
100 do.......s10	80¾	100 do.......b10	90½
100 Erie Railroad....s3	26¾	100 Mil. & Miss. RR.	51½
100 do.......b30	27	100 do.......s15	51½
100 do.......b3	27	40 do.	52
50 do.	27	50 do.......s30	51
600 do.......s30	26¾	25 La Crosse & Mil. R.	40½
450 do.	27¼	100 do.	40
20 Reading R. R.	77½	375 do.	39½
100 do.......s10	77¼	100 Cleve. & Tol. RR	58
500 do.......s30	77	100 do.......b3	58½
200 do.......s3	77¼		

Friday, July 10—P. M.

The only marked demand for Money to-day, was from some of the Importers, whose immediate wants are large for the Custom House. They are entering heavily for Fall consumption, but as the Jobbers buy sparingly, and an active trade is not promised much before August, Discounts, outside of Bank, are 8@8½ ℘ cent., 30 to 60 days, 9 ℘ cent. for longer dates, for prime names. The quotation for fair lists of paper is 10@12 ℘ cent. In one or two quarters there was a fair activity in demand loans, but as a general remark the Stock and Bank Note Brokers are quite easy. Most of the Speculation Stocks are scarcer on the Street than Money itself. Every effort is made by offering cheap options 30 @60 days to draw out the cash stock, and we hear that the whole country is being scoured to borrow the use of Michigan Southern, Illinois Central, Michigan Central, &c. We make no additional suggestion to distant stockholders in these Companies on this point, but feel sure that if they could be in the Street for a season to see the tactics of the parties operating to depress their property and to sound the depths of their hostility to it, now that the present rising market shows signs of a retributive turn against them, they would not feel like lending their certificates on any temptation of present advantage, to be returned a few months hence depreciated 5 or 10 ℘ cent. by the very use thus made of them.

The animation on the Stock Exchange continues. Contracts ahead are offered more sparingly, particularly in New-York and Erie, and Reading, and this with the indisposition to sell Michigan Southern for the reopening of the transfers, reduced the aggregate business to-day to about 22,000 shares. The transactions of the five days of the week, however, foot up over one hundred and sixty thousand shares, or at the nominal par sixteen millions of dollars. The market at the Second Board was firm, closing a fraction off from the late rates. The prominent fluctuations of the day, as compared with the closing on Thursday, are:

New-York Central	80¾@80@81@80¾
New-York and Erie	26¾@26¾@27¼@27¼
Reading	76¾@77¼@77@77
Southern Michigan	47@47¼@48¼@48
South. Mich., on time	45 s. 30 days and 43 s. 60 days.
Illinois Central	120@120¼ cash@118 s. 60 days.
Toledo	57@57@58
Milwaukee	50@51@52

The Southwestern Banks have had a highly prosperous season, and are making large July half-yearly dividends. The Planters' Bank of Tennessee, 8 ℘ cent.; Union Bank of Tennessee, 5 ℘ cent.; Bank of Kentucky, 5 ℘ cent.; Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, 5 ℘ cent.

Messrs. Henry A. Hurlbut and Aaron L. Reid, were made Directors of the Metropolitan Bank to-day, to fill two vacancies.

The prognostics of panic and ruin in the New-York Herald have refreshed the memory of one of our correspondents to the following summons to the last judgment which appeared in that veracious authority two years ago. It startled our young friend then, but he has since grown used to being ruined on paper:

From the New York Herald, Oct. 23, 1855.

We are in the midst of most appalling times, and yet how few realize the actual position of things! How few, having hundreds of thousands at stake, know of the dangers surrounding them! We are slumbering upon a volcano, and its eruption is not far distant. * * Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago and Rock Island were sold to-day in small lots at prices considerably lower than those ruling at the close on Saturday, (90@92.) These are all first-class railroad stocks, and are at this moment, even in [illegible] of serious financial embarrassments throughout Europe, unaccountably depressed. They are firmly fixed 10 ℘ cent. dividend-paying investments, and should be selling at a premium instead of at a discount.

We alluded yesterday to the wide distribution of the Stock of the Michigan Southern Road. The following is a classification of the Stockholders: [illegible] names representing each from one to ten shares; 288 from 10 to 20; 327 from 20 to 50; 177 from 50 to 100; 78 from 100 to 200; 27 from 200 to 300; and 25 from 300 shares and over. The registry of the New-York Central Road would show a more remarkable distribution on a capital of $24,000,000, or 240,000 shares.

The Lexington Observer, of July 1, announces the opening of the Lexington and Danville Road as follows:

"We take much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the card of General Combs, in another column, announcing that the second division of the Kentucky Central Railroad will be opened to Nicholasville on the coming anniversary of our National Independence. No event has recently occurred of more importance to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette County, or to the State at large. The great work must now go on steadily, till we are met by the Southern systems of railroads, extending themselves towards Danville.

Having witnessed the untiring energy and industry of General Combs, since he has had charge of the work, to make it valuable, and aware of the many difficulties he has encountered and overcome, we congratulate him on his success."

The Bank of the Commonwealth has made a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℘ cent., payable on demand.

The Sub-Treasury to-day received $435,212 96; paid out, $169,930 96, and held at the close $10,642,347 32.

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the first week in July were $41,123, against $38,740 for the corresponding week of last year, as follows:

	1856.	1857.
Passengers	$27,486	$30,704
Freight	11,254	10,419
Total	$38,740	$41,123

Mr. John Thompson, No. 2 Wall-street, quotes Land Warrants to-day as follows:

Buying Prices.	Per Acre.	Selling Prices.	Per Acre.
40 acres	$1 10	40 acres	$1 15
80 acres	94	80 acres	98
120 acres	90	120 acres	94
160 acres	94	160 acres	98

This is a still further advance of 2 cents ℘ acre.

STATE CANAL TRADE.

Canals open.	1855. May 1.	1856. May 4.	1857. May 6.
Flour, bbls.	304,018	307,054	153,079
Wheat, bush.	150,508	2,039,688	960,918
Corn	2,887,346	1,514,356	960,913
Barley	56,518	147,630	126,294
Rye	[illegible]	340,696	88,122
Oats	1,082,277	1,708,906	964,425
Pork, bbls.	39,835	41,000	8,288
Beef	3,602	8,904	2,780
Cheese, lbs.	90,200	146,800	109,400
Butter	152,300	236,800	73,100
Lard	7,460,800	4,314,600	363,500
Bacon	7,183,800	2,628,500	1,704,600
Wool	378,800	51,300	6,900

In the statement copied from the Toledo Report a few days since, the typographical error of substituting January for June, 1856, occurred. The income from June 1, 1856, to April 30, 1857, eleven months, was $1,055,906.

The Dry Goods Report for the week is very large, being $4,488,000, against $2,085,009 the week ending July 12, last year. The total amount Marketed during the week is also heavy—$5,921,545, against $2,047,808 the corresponding week of last year. It should, however, be borne in mind that the entries during each of the preceding six or seven weeks were moderate, and the quantity of goods marketed was quite light. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool	3,515	$1,325,990	561	$135,254	2,430	$687,421
Manf. of Cot'n	2,828	612,541	236	51,774	684	131,351
Manf. of Silk	1,518	1,471,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	689	865,820
Manf. of Flax	[illegible]	253,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	117,125
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60,898
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,881,688
		348,984				4,069,916
Total entered		$4,488,000	Total marketed			$5,921,545

Mr. Vanderbilt and the Transit Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I would like, through you, to propound the following to Commodore Vanderbilt:

Sir: In your various letters, published at sundry times, in answer to questions asked you about fillibustering, &c., and against all such doings, you have expressed much holy horror. It may be as well to remind the public that you were Agent and President of the Nicaragua Transit Company in the month of February, 1856, when many fillibusters were sent to Walker; if those who have returned are to be believed, you must have been aware that the Northern Light was taking out fillibusters—for according to the statement of Henry Burton, of Newark, he enlisted with one hundred others under Captain Creighton, and sailed in the Northern Light, on the 25th of February, 1856. I understand a much greater number went in the Star of the West, on the 9th of February, 1856, under the command of General Hornsby. If you can make the public believe that you did not know (being both President and Agent) that they were fillibusters, the public are more credulous than I am, and the stockholders must have a high opinion of your management, in allowing so many passengers to go without paying their fare—for their passages were charged, I understand, to the Nicaragua Government. A reference to your books would explain these things, should your examining Committee feel curious about such things, and other matters interesting to both creditors and stockholders.

Q IN A CORNER.

Galena and Chicago Road.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Company to a New-York Stockholder, dated:

Chicago, Thursday, June 25, 1857.

In reply to your inquiries relative to the present condition of the roads of this Company, the future policy of the Board of Directors, and business prospects, I beg leave to state:

1. Present Condition.—The accompanying Report of the Directors and officers will furnish ample information on this point. In explanation of the unusually large expenses of the past fiscal year it may be proper to say, that the extreme severity of the past Winter, and extraordinary freshets of the Spring, have contributed largely to this; but the principal causes may be found in the fact, that, in pursuance of a settled policy of the Directors, large expenditures have been made, and charged to operating expenses, for relaying rails, ties, chains, spikes, &c., over the whole lines wherever they were found defective, for rebuilding timber-culverts with stone, for ballasting and improving the road-bed, for the construction of iron snow-plows, the enlargement of water-tanks, for the addition of heaters to most of the locomotive engines, and, in fact, for rendering the roads and furniture of the Company, wherever repairs were necessary, better than when first constructed. We can safely say that the property of the Company is in a better condition now, than it was a year since.

2. Future Policy.—On this point it is, perhaps, only necessary to state that I am not aware that any change is to be made.

In reply to the various assertions made by the Press, instigated by interested and disappointed parties and rival interests, probably, I can assure you that they are wholly erroneous. I know of no party in our directory which is in favor of building branches from the funds of this Company; or of involving this Company in any way, by a loan of its means or credit, for the construction or extension of other roads; but I do know that the President and other officers, and many of the oldest Directors and Stockholders of this Company, have [illegible] subscribed liberally to other [illegible] roads, when they deemed the interests of this Company were protected or saved by so doing; and I also know that the net income of this Company has been greatly [illegible] by such subscriptions, and that Stockholders and ex-Directors who have uniformly refused to aid such connecting roads have been recipients of these benefits while they denounced and discredited, publicly and privately, the projects.

Several new projects for valuable connecting roads, and the projected bridge across the Mississippi River at Fulton, by which much of the valuable business of Iowa and Minnesota will be secured to this Company, are now, or will soon be before the public. These should also receive encouragement and countenance from this Company, but I know of no one connected with the management of its affairs who, for a moment, entertains the idea of assuming responsibilities or liabilities whereby this Company can be injured or involved. Individuals will, however, aid these tributaries with their minds and money, as they have aided others.

Our usual February and August dividend of five per cent. each, in cash, will be made, but it is not probable that the capital of the Company will be again increased by stock dividends.

It is the opinion of the President and several of the Directors, that the earnings, after paying the cash dividends, the Second Mortgage Sinking Fund installments, and fully maintaining the road and appendages, should be employed in diminishing the funded debt by the purchase of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. In the same ratio that the Funded Debt may thus be reduced, the Capital Stock may, if deemed desirable, be increased, reference being had to the permanency of the ten per cent. per annum dividends. I have no reason to doubt that this policy will meet the approval of the whole Board.

3. Business Prospects.—On this point it has always been the custom to speak with caution. By reference to previous estimates presented to the Stockholders, and the published results, it will be found that we have, in almost every instance, realized more than we promised; and I would now say, that so far as we can judge from the appearance of the growing crops, and the general activity in the business relations of the West, we have every reason to anticipate a prosperous year's business. The receipts, since the 1st March last, show an increase over the corresponding months of the previous year, the same number of miles of road being operated now as then.

Fears are entertained by some of our eastern Stockholders, that a rival road, on the north of our main line, will divert a large portion of our traffic, and seriously diminish our income. It should be borne in mind that this portion of our through business has been but a small proportion of the local and through business on the whole of both our through lines, and that the natural increase of our receipts from other sources will more than compensate us for the loss of that part of this northern business which may be thus diverted. This view is fully warranted by our increased receipts (over former years) since that line was opened to Prairie du Chien.

The completion of the Beloit and Madison Railroad from Footville to Madison, in Wisconsin, (30 miles,) will furnish this Company with connections with the La Crosse and Milwaukee road, and the Watertown and Madison road, and also a connection with Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi River, as favorable as that now enjoyed by the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Company.

It has been charged that this Company, in competing for the business to Prairie du Chien, and points above, have reduced their rates of tariff to Dunleith. This is not true. Our tariff to Dunleith has not been reduced. The rates for through and way passengers and freight, are the same this season as they were before that road reached Prairie du Chien.

It has been charged, also, that the change in the Board at the recent election, was made for the purpose of changing the past policy of the Company; and that the officers and directors had private interests to serve in securing the construction of certain roads and branches.

This charge is untrue also. There were but two changes made at the recent election. By an agreement between the late Board and Mr. McAlpine, made in March last, at the time he was appointed Assistant President and Chief Engineer, he was to enter the Board at the ensuing election. In pursuance of this arrangement both the retiring members voted for him. The valuable services of Mr. McAlpine were secured through the instrumentality of the President, who desired the aid of a thoroughly experienced and practical railroad man.

Mr. Loomis, the other new member, (who took the place of the youngest member of the late Board,) is well known here as one of the most conservative men in our city, with a large personal interest in our stock, a prudent, scrutinizing mind and high moral integrity, and is desirous of devoting his abundant leisure to the subject. These qualities rendered him a most suitable and desirable adjunct to his associate directors.

Both the new members have unequivocally and decidedly approved of the policy expressed in this communication. The other charge is equally false. Not one of the officers or agents, and but one of the Directors of this Company, have any interest in any land or property which can be affected by the construction of any projected branch or tributary road.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Friday, July 10—6 P. M.

Flour quiet; sales 8,000 bbls. at $6@$6 50 for Superfine Illinois and Wisconsin; $6 62@$6 75 for Extra do., and $7@$7 75 for extra Ohio and Indiana. Corn advancing; sales [illegible] bush. at [illegible], and 54,000 bush. at 70½c.@73½c.—half deliverable next week and the remainder in July—[illegible] the outside figures. Wheat steady; sales 12,000 bush. at $1 35 for Chicago Spring, and $1 [illegible] for Milwaukee Club. Oats quiet, at 50c. Whisky nominal at 30c.@31c. Freights—8c. for Corn to Albany, and 9¼c. to New-York. Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day—[illegible] bbls. Flour; 11,000 bushels Corn. Canal Exports—10,000 bushels Wheat to the interior; 35,000 bushels Corn, mostly to tide-water.

Albany, Friday, July 10—6 P. M.

Flour—Market dull. Sales of only small parcels—quotations nominally, $6 25 for extra Genesee, and $6 35@$6 for Ohio. Wheat, in better supply, and a good amount going forward. Sales, 12,000 bushels, principally on private terms. White Canadian, $1 [illegible]. Corn dull at 61c.@[illegible]—buyers backward. Some parcels of hot Western sold at [illegible]. 28c. Whisky.

Chicago, Friday, July 10—6 P. M.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very dull and tending downward. Corn buoyant, with an advancing [illegible] to-day advanced 2c. Oats [illegible] to Buffalo—[illegible] bbls. Flour; 31,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn. Shipments to Oswego [illegible] Wheat; 13,000 bushels Corn.

[illegible], Friday, July 10—6 P. M.

Flour dull and unchanged. $6 50@$7 50 for common to extra State. Wheat lower. Sales to-day, 5,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, $1 45. Corn steady. Sales, 18,000 bushels at 73½c.@74c. Freights are dull. Lake Imports: 47,000 bushels Wheat and 30,000 bushels Corn. Canal Exports: 1,300 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat and 9,000 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Friday, July 10.

Cotton—Business small, but prices firm. Sales to-day, only 600 bales, at 14½c.@14¾c. for middling. The sales of the week foot up 7,000 bls., and the receipts 1,100. Stock 33,000 bales. The receipts at this port, up to the present time, as compared with those of last year, fall short 280,500 bales. The receipts at all the Southern ports, up to this date, less than those of last year, are [illegible] bales. [illegible] 9½ ℘ cent. prem. Rio Coffee we quote at 10¼@11c. The sales of the week add up 6,200 bags. The stock is 117,500 bags. Other articles generally unchanged.

Charleston, Friday, July 10.

Cotton—Sales of the week, 1,100 bales, at unchanged prices. Decrease in receipts at all Southern ports as compared with the same time last year, 560,000 bales.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Tarolinta, from Nassau, N. P.—Capt. J. Warburg, Capt. McKinney.

In bark Utah, from Monrovia—Rev. Geo. McQueen and lady, Miss Cornelia de Heuve, Miss Martha Robinson, Rev. Eli W. Stoker, Montgomery Gibson, James Conway.

In brig Betsey Ames, from Port Trinidad, Spain—Mr. Hogg and sister, Mr. Payne, Mr. Orr.

In brig Rabid, from Port au-Prince—C. R. Grant, &c. M. Tate, B. Jones.

In schr. Dwight Davidson, from Baracoa—Capt. Dimon, of schr. Dew Drop; Mr. Baker.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 32 | Sun sets..... 7 87 | Moon rises. 12 17
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook... 11 14 | Gov. Island. 1 53 | Hell Gate. 3 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 10.

Cleared.

Steamships North Star, Lefevre, Bremen, &c., D. Torrance; Edinburg, (Br.,) Cummings, Glasgow, J. McSymon.

Ship Columbia, Hutchinson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Barks J. J. Cobb, Peterson, Havana, Mora & Nephew; Linda Stewart, Sterling, Rotterdam, Mallet, Lord & Quereau.

Brigs Ocean Wave, Morton, Trinidad, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Avocetta, Turis, Malaga, McCall & Prince; Florentine, Sumner, Jacksonville, E. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners John Adams, Gregory, Gardiner, Harriman & Co.; Mary Stedman, Horton, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; Ned, Henderson, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; S. A. Appleton, Taylor, Boston, W. T. Harrison; Prudence, Hawkins, Boston, Merrill & Abbott; L. R. Johnson, Johnson, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; W. T. Cosquard, Daggett, New-Haven, Dunham & Dimon.

Arrived.

Ship Roscius, Cook, Shields June 11, with coal to R. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Howland & Frothingham. The ship Athens, Braid, for New-York, sld. June 13. June 14 passed the Downs. June 23, lat. 43 33, lon. 56, on the Banks, boarded French brig Mariah, of Granville, three months out. The R. has been three days becalmed off Georges, since which has had light winds from the westward and calms; has had a pilot on board 4 days.

Ship Tarolinta, Hoyt, Nassau, N. P., June 30, in ballast to order. Has experienced light winds and calms.

Bark Utah, Alexander, Monrovia, W. C. A., [illegible] ds., with palm oil, &c., to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Emily, (of Boston,) Richardson, Cardenas June 27, with molasses to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Brig Tiberius, (of New-Orleans,) Levy, Cienfuegos June 22, with hides, &c., to Chastelain & Ponvert.

Brig Betsey Ames (of Wells,) Bartlett, Port Spain, Trinidad, June 13, with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Abram, Revans, Rio Hacha, June 21, with hides, &c., to Vose, Livingston & Co.

Brig Bahia, Bartlett, Porto-au-Prince, with coffee to H. Delafield.

Schr. Teviot, (Br.,) Evans, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., with fruit and 10 passengers to Bacon, Sargent & Co.

Schr. Elva, (Br.,) Colmer, Eleuthera 12 ds., with pineapples to J. Eneas.

Schr. Selah B. Strong, Mott, Rondout, for Dighton.

Schr. Mary L. Davis, (of Boston,) Matthews, Gonaives June 28, with mahogany and logwood to E. Hebbins, of Boston.

Schr. Dwight Davidson, (of New-Haven,) Hardy, Baracoa June 30, with bananas, cocoa-nuts and ginger to E. Gilmartin.

Schr. B. Drummond, Fox, with mdse. from wreck of ship Samuel Willetts, ashore near Squan, to J. D. Fish & Co.

Schr. Charles Fox, Chase, Roanoke River, N. C., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. British Queen, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, N. P., with pineapples and watermelons to J. Eneas.

Schr. Sarah Augusta, Deayho, Rondout, for E. Bedding.

Schr. Flora, Hodges, Albany, for Cold Spring.

Propeller Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May 18 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Propeller Westmoreland, Berry, Portland 36 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Propeller Osprey, Kenney, Providence.

WIND—During the day, S. S. E. and light.

Below.

Ship Caravan, Sands, from Liverpool via Halifax, with mdse. and 421 passengers, to Howland & Frothingham.

Ship Harmonia, from Glasgow, to Dunham & Dimon.

By pilot boat Moses H. Grinnell.

1 bark and 1 brig.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 10.—Arr. barks Maryland, [illegible]; Amy, Ryder, Philadelphia; brigs Sarah [illegible], [illegible]; Candor, Gould, do.; Isabella, [illegible]; N. Stevens, Stevens, New-York.

Below—Ship Susan Hincks, from New-Orleans.

Spoken, &c.

June 25, lat. 44 30, lon. 44 30, signalized ships Tuscarora and Sirocco, bound W.

July 1, lat. 28 30, lon. 66 31, schr. Frank, of New-Bedford, South.

July 7, lat. 37, lon. 74 36, brig E. & S. Lamson, fm. New-York for Darien.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, June 30, schrs. Emma Tuttle, for New-York 4th inst.; Starlight, for do. 10th; Dew Drop, do. [illegible]; Wing of the Wind, do. 12th.

At Monrovia, W. C. A., May 28, schrs. [illegible] Johnson, to sail next day for Grand Bassa, to load palm oil, thereafter. Dolphin sailed for Gaboon May 14.

At Gonaives, June 28, brig R. G. Brooks, for New-York in 10 ds.; schr. Pilot Fish, Hurd, for Boston in 7 ds.

At Port Spain, Trinidad, June 13, bark Hiawatha, [illegible] for London, ldg.; brig Lamplighter, disg.

At Rio Hacha, June 21, schr. Wm. Wilson, [illegible] for New-York, June 23.

Walter Greenough, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, JULY 14, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the store No. 109 Wall-st., by order of administratrix and administrators, a recipe for a medical specific known as "Quinine Substitute, or Nerve Tonic," with a copyright from the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New-York, entered March 21, 1856, by the late Gordon L. Leeds, for a print or label for the same; also, the steel plate for said print and, immediately after, the whole manufactured stock of Leeds' Quinine Substitute, or Nerve Tonic, in various packages, for the trade; also, gum myrrh, quinine, calomel, &c.; tools, scales, &c. Terms at sale.

GREENOUGH, BURDETT & PARKER, Auctioneers.